BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1823. [NUMBER 1625.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday next, the 20th Inst. at 11 A. M. will be sold at the Company's Screws sundry lots of DAMAGED COFFEE.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
Warehouse Office,
16th October 1823.

જાહેર•નામુ

એકુંન•બગડેલા•જુનના•કેટલાએક•સાટ•આવતી•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૨૦ આય•મહીનામા ૧૧ કલાકે•બપોરના•શરકારના•જશકરૂ•મધે•વેચાશે—તેનો•કરાર•મદાર•વકરીના•ઠાણે•જાણ•કરીશે—તારીખ ૧૬ અક્તબર•શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
Wm. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

श्री

मर्णर मम्म

कळाणे घीगडलेम सडप याचे सीतेम सठ छेते ओमपगी तागीहे २० सठे मगण्मर ११ पेजंपर घीप भाव वर्मर्चे ईस्कुमठे पीमडे मतीष

साचा मजरमदार पीमगीचे पेडे भ सण मेसमर्ईष तेजीहे १६ घम वेघर भष १८२३ ईग्रेजी

A True Translation,
Wm. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE

SLOPE GATE,

On WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

SUNDRY OLD MARINE STORES and WATER CASKS returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers Boats, &c. &c., and also some WHITE, and RED LEAD, VERMILLION & VERDIGREASE,—further particulars and a List of the articles may be seen at the MARINE STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

To commence at 11 A. M. with the sale of the Casks at the Hon'ble Company's Cooperage on the Apollo Green; after which, the other articles will be sold.

TERMS OF SALE.

A Deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the tenth day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

BOMBAY
Marine Stores Office
17th October 1823.

By Order of the Marine Board.
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

જાહેર•ખબર

બુધવારનાં•દીને•તારીખ ૨૨ મી•આએ મહીનાંનીએ•બપોરનાં•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•શલુપ•બંદરનાં•દરવાજા•આગળ•જાહેર•લીલાંવ•કરીને•મરીન•બોરડવાલાનાં•કુંમથી•મરીન•ઇશટોર•ક્રીપરવાલા•વેચશે• જુનો•મરીનનો•પરચુટણ•શામાંન•તથા•પાંણીનાં•પીપો•શરકારની•કડુજર•તથા•બોટો • તથા • બીજાં•બારકશો•ઉપરથી•પાછો•ઉતરેઆછે•તથા•એ•વગારે•ફેદ•એક•શંકડો•તથા•રીડુર•તથા•હીંગલો•તથા•જંગાલ•એબી•વેચાશે—એની•શરવે•વગત•વાર•તથા•શામાંનની•ટીપ•મરીન•ઇશટોર•ક્રીપરની•કારીશમાં•ગાએઆથી•નજરે•પડશે *

શરકારનાં•પાસવાનાં•કોપર•ખાનામાં•બપોરનાં•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•પીપનુ•લીલાંવુ•શુરૂ•થશે—પછી•બીજી•જંનશો•વેચાશે *

એનાં•વેચાંણની•બોલી•એજે•ખરીદદારે•શેકડે•ટકા ૧૦ અનામત•રોકડા•મુકવા•અને•માલ•વેચાંણનાં•દીનથી•દીન ૧૦ ની•અગાઉ•રૂપીઆ•ભરીને•ઉચકી•લઇજવો•નહીતો•પહેલા • ખરીદદારને•ક્શાબે•તથા•જોખમે•પછો•વેચાશે—અને•શેકડે•ટકા ૧૦ અનામત•મુકેલા•હોશે•તે • ગુનેગારીમાં • જશે—તા• ૧૭ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩ *

श्री

सर्णीत हेघर छेतों

कळाणे छजीईपजी तागीहे २२ सठे मगभीमजी तेगप्रठजी ११ पजपर सर्णीर हेमप मसण छीलसंघरचे घरपज्या मडे मगीण घेडप ष्याचे कमम घसण मगीण ईस्टोर मदरपडे पीमतीष साचा तढजीर भीणे मगीण ईस्टोरचे भामण घणी पाण्याची चीढे छे भामण वरमरचे कुझर प घेजी पर्ईतरतज्ड्या पसण ढनत घडे प या घेजीण मभी वप्रेता प हेभीर प छीगुष प वंगष तोणी पीमेष याचे वपीस्तर प भासमची याव मगीण ईस्टोपमढनचे घमीभांत गेष्यापन सष नेव ढतेष

चीपांची पीमगी पाषपपन वनमन भीमढन घेन्याल ११ पजंपन चाठी घेईष पीढजंत भीवऱ्या णीसभाणी पीमष्या सतीष

याचीमगीचा मजनमदान कभाणे हेगीव दाजणे ठमे १० त्वगीन च्यापे घणी घनमत प भासण घढष ठस्तम घ्यावें त्यानंतन हेगीव दाजणे घेतष्या चीपभापाष्णीण ते दाघ चीपभाचे पुर्वी घेमम मजपण मरष्याव ढगीडे हेगीव दाजचे म हेसत प भीमभाणीत तें घनमव प भामण पुन्छा पीमेष घणी णे ठमे वसमत मरडे पभतीष ते गुणे गाजीत मतीष तागीहे १७ घमवेघर ७ष १८२३

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the FARM of the TANNAH FERRY BOATS will be Let by Public Auction at the Office of the Boat Master on Wednesday the 22d Instant.

The Farm will be taken possession of on the 1st of the next month.—Conditions of the Lease to be seen at my Office.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
G. BARNES,
Boat Master.

BOMBAY,
13th October 1823.

ખબર•દીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

બુધવારનાં•દીને•તારીખ ૨૨ મી•આએ•મહીનાંનીએ•શ્રી•નાંમદાર•ગવરનર•કોશલનાં•કુંમથી•જાહેર•લીલાંવુ•કરીને • બોટ•માશાતરની•કારીશમાં•શ્રી•ઠાણાંની•તરની•ખેટી•આપશે *

એ•ખોટી•તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•મહીનાથી•પેતાનાં•તાબામાં•લીએ—એનો•કરાર•મદાર•બોટ•માશાતરની•કારીશમાં•ગાએઆથી•માલમ•પડશે *

તારીખ ૧૩ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩

श्री

हेघर छेतो

कळीणे छणजघष गपरणर भाईसचे कमसपसण घेठसत्तरचे घमीभांत छीईपगी तागीहे २२ च्याच मणीन्यात मणीर उसपमसण वण्याचे तणीची घेती घेतीष

घेती तागीहे १ छेते मणीन्याचे मेणी पढडे स्वाधीन घ्यावी या घेनीचे पष्याचा मजरमदार घेठ सस्तचे घमीभांत मणीण पाछप तागीहे १३ सठे घमवेघन भष १८२३

TENDERS

WILL be received until the 20th of Dec next, for Bills upon the Regimental Agents Messrs. GREENWOOD COX and Co. *London*, to the amount o Eight Hundred & Fifty Pounds (£850 0.0)

ROBERT MITTON,
H. M. 47th Regiment.

POONA,
October 9th 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
OF

THE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
Messrs. LUGRIN & WATSON,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next
The 23d and 22d Instant.

Bombay, 17th October 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE COU[illegible]ER OFFICE.

BLANK For[illegible] Interest Bonds, Powers of A[illegible] Respondentia Bonds on Goods, [illegible] surance on G[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED
AND WILL BE READY
FOR DELIVERY
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT 22d INSTANT.
THE 2d No. OF

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST,

OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

Bombay 18th October 1823.

Burjorjee Framjee and Limjee Dadabhoy

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next, the 21st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A BEAUTIFUL Percussion Gun by Parker, some pairs of Plated Curry Dishes and Candlesticks with Shades, an Assortment of imitation Shawls and a consignment of Books including several recent publications.

Henshaw's Buildings, 18th Oct. 1823.

BAXTER AND CO.

WILL DISPOSE
OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY next, 23d Instant.

A QUANTITY of Beer and Hollands in Bottle, China Lackered Ware consisting of Card Boxes, Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Tea Caddies; Glass Ware; Black and Green Tea in Boxes; a Palanquin, a Saddle Horse and a variety of other Articles.

B. & Co. have exposed to Sale on Commission a few pairs of Elegant fashionable Chandeliers, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1823.

Nasservanjee and Ruttonjee

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they will expose for Sale on Monday next, opposite the *Bombay Tavern*.

An Invoice of Hunting and Military Saddles, and Bridles, Regulation Hussar Saddles Buggy Harness with Brass and Plated mountings, and other spare articles of Sadlery.

Bombay, 18th October 1823.

FOR LONDON DIRECT

THE SHIP
ENGLAND,
Captain John Reay,
DAILY EXPECTED FROM
COLUMBO,

FROM which Port she was to sail for Bombay on the 20th ultimo according to advice received.

For Freight or Passage apply to PRINSEP and Co.

N. B.—She will probably be dispatched in all November, her Cargo being mostly engaged.

Bombay, 18th October 1823.

FOR LONDON DIRECT

THE FINE SHIP
LAYTON,
CAPTAIN
DAVID MILLER,
BURTHEN 498 TONS.

WILL sail on or about the 25th Inst[illegible] Cargo [illegible] terms

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE 8th OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

By the Administratrix of the late

MR. ROZARIO DE QUADROS

ON THE

PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built spacious **HOUSE** with **GARDEN**, well stocked with valuable Fruit Trees at Mazagong behind the Grove, formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House*; the House is in occupation still by the family of the said late MR. QUADROS.

The property may be seen and examined at any time on application to **SIR ROGER DE FARIA**, where further particulars may be known, and the conditions of the Sale.

Bombay 3d October 1823.

જાહેર•લીલાંમ•કરીને•વેચશે

મરનાર•શર•રજાર•દે•કુઆદરોશની•વકીલાટેન•તારીખ ૮ મી•આવતી•નવેંમબરને•દીને•બપોરનાં•કલાક ૪ નાં•ઘેરે•એક પાકી•તથ•શારી•બાંધણીનુછે•તે•મધે•બાગ•તથ•કુવો•તથા•ફલ•ફલારનં•જાહાડોછે તે•શાઠે•વેચશે•એ•મીલકત•શ્રી•મજગાંમમાં•શર•મીગેલ•દે•લીમાજ•શાજેનાં•જુના•ઘેરેની•પછવ ડે•દરાખનં•માંડવાની•પાશે છે•એ•ઘરેમાં•હજુ•શુધી•મરનાર•મીશતર કુઆદરોશનુ•કટંમ•રહેછે *

એ•મીલકત•શર•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆને•પુછેઆથી•હરએક•વખતે•જોવા•તથા•તપાશવા શાકુ•રજા•મલશે•અને•એની•શરવે•વગતવાર•તથા•વેચાંણની•બોલી•એજ•ધણીને•પુછેઆથી•માલંમ•પડશે *

તા• ૩ જી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all those Suitors, either Plaintiffs or Defendants in the Court for small Causes of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, who may be desirous of proceeding with such Actions as were pending whilst the Office of the Clerk of the said Court was held and exercised by **MR. ERSKINE**, are forthwith to attend, and proceed at the Office of **WILLIAM FENWICK** Esquire the present Clerk of the said Court, either by themselves or their authorized Agents, and in default there of, application will be made to the said **WILLIAM FENWICK** to enter up Judgements on the said actions either of non-pros or for the Defendant as the Cases may require, and the costs thereof will be recovered from such party or parties as may appear to have been guilty of wilful neglect in respect of the premises.

W. A. MORGAN,
Attorney to Wm. Erskine

Bombay, 16th *September* 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઍ•થી•આપીએચજે•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•નામદાર•રીકારડરની•નાધલા•કજીઆની•કોરટમો જાંહ્શુધી•કે•મીશતર•અરશકીન•એ•કોરટનો•મેહ્તો•હતો•તાંહશુધી•શરવે•કોઇ•પરીઆદીનં•કરનાર•તથા જવાબનાં•દેનારનાં•પોતાનાં•કજીઆ•રહીગએઆ•કોએ•તે•લોકો•હવે•પછે•મીશતર•વુલીઅમ•ફેનવીક•જે•હમણે•તે•કોરટનો•મેહતોછે•તેહની•આગલ•હાજર•થાએ•તથા•કજીઓ•ચલાવે•તે•ચલાવનારા•પોતે• અથવા•પોતાનાં•અખતીઆર•આપેલા • વકીલથી•આપીને•ચલાવે•અને•હવે પછે•કોઇ•ભુલશે તો•મીશતર•વુલીઅમ•ફેનવીકને•અરજ•કરશે•જે•પરીઆદીનો•કરનાર•અથવા•જવાબનં•દેનારની•તરફથી•જરજમેનટ•કરે•એટલેજે [illegible] •ફેવરમો•કરે•તે•જેહવી [illegible] આ

તે•પરમાંણે•હાજર•નહી•થાશેતો•તે•ધણી•અથવા•ધણીઓને•માંથે•ખરચ•પડશે *

વીલીઅમ•અ શાબરનર•મારગીન
વીલીઅમ•અરશકીનનો•વકીલ

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•નીતારી
ખ ૧૬ મી•શપટંમબર ૧૮૨૩

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the several Lands, Oarts, Houses Gardens, and immoveable property of every kind whatsoever which were left by **WISSWANATHJEE WITTOJEE**, deceased, are now the subject of a suit in Equity in the Recorder's Court, and remain undivided between his sons and heirs at Law, **MADOW WISSWANATHJEE**, & **WASSOODEW WISSWANATHJEE**, & are liable to certain aliens and charges on the taking of the general accounts of the said estate before the Master in Equity & also to such division and partition as may be finally decreed; any person or persons therefore taking any part thereof in mortgage or by sale thereof previous to the final decree of the said Court will be liable to be affected by the said decree.

Bombay, 17th October 1823.

ખબર•દીઍથી•આપીએચજે

મરનાર•વીશ્રુનાઠજી•વીઠુજીની•વાડીઓ તથા•ઘેરો•તથા•બાગો•તથા•હરએક•રીતની•હાવરની•મીલકતો•જે•કંઇ•એ•મરનાર•મુકી•ગઆ•છેએ•તે•ઉપર•હમણાં•રીકારડર•કોરટમાં•ઇકુઇટી•શાઇડમાં•એ•શરવે મીલકતો•ઉપર•પરીઆદીછે—અને•એ•શરવે•મીલકતો•મરનારનાં•છોકરા•તથા•વારશદાર•નાંમે•માધવ•વીશ્રુનાઠજી•તથા•વાશ્રુદેવ•વીશ્રુનાઠજી•એ•ધણીઓએ•હજી•શુધી પોતપોતામાં•ભાગ•વેહ્ચી•લીધો•નથી•અને એ•મીલકતોનો•શરવે•હશાબ•બાબે•દાવો છે•તે•કોરટ•ઇકુઇટીનાં•માશતરની•આગલ•હશાબ•જેશે—અને•એ•વગારે • જે•કંઇ•કોરટ•ઇકુઇટીનો•પુરો•હુકમનામો•થશે•તે•રીતે•એ•ધણીઓ•પોતાંનો•ભાગ•પાડશે એ•મીલકતો•હરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકો•વેચાતી•અગાર•ગીરવી•એ•કોરટ•ઇકઇટીનુ•હુકમનાંમુ•થવાની•અગાઉ•લેશે•તો•એ કોરટનુ•હુકમનામુ•તેને•હેરાન•કરશે *

તા• ૧૭ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY of Bombay has lately purchased of **JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE POONJEA SET**, of the same place, all that Piece or Parcel of vacant ground situate in Gollawarro's street within the Town Walls, adjoining to the vacant ground belonging to the late Set EDULJEE FRAMJEE deceased; any person or persons having any Claims, Demand or otherwise interested in the said ground, he, she or they are to notify the same to the said Purchaser **JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY** within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated Bombay this 10th October 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the estate and effects of **DOONGER CHAMPSEY**, late of Bombay Savuck Banian Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to **BHEMSEY SEVAH**, the Nephew and next of Kin of the deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated 17th October 1823.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of **ALEXANDER GIBSON** late of Bombay Esquire and late a Major in the 5th Regiment N. I. in the Honorable Company's Military Service on their Bombay Establishment, decease[illegible] may be granted to **RICHARD WOO**[illegible]**USE** of Bombay Esquire, Registra[illegible] [illegible]id Court for the [illegible] [illegible]cerned therein [illegible] dated this 10th

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Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters of Administration in the goods of **CHARLES AUGUSTUS WEST**, Esquire, late a Superintending Surgeon in the Military Service of the united East India Company of Merchants, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to Mrs. **SARAH WEST**, the widow of the said deceased,—All persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR

BOMBAY,
17th October 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of **EDULJEE KOONVERJEE** late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, hath been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction to **SORABJEE DOSSABHOY** and **KOOVERJEE DOSSABHOY** the Executors named in the said Will; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 16th day of October 1823.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR

ON INDIAN EXCHANGES.

(Continued from our last Number.)

To all or some of the causes above mentioned may be traced the fluctuations of Exchange, in every part of the world and I conceive that any one conversant with Indian affairs, political and commercial, during the last ten years may, without much difficulty, apply them to the varying circumstances of that eventful period. Much detail indeed is necessary to shew the balance of trade in each year, and a very scrupulous investigation to distinguish accurately the amount of the actual demand for remittance arising from surplus private income and not provided for by the Company's interest Bills: there are also many other entangled points connected with the subject, but the following is an outline of the principal facts.

In 1813, Rupees were sent home by the Company, their monopoly still existing; but the Exchange was supported by the very high price of Bullion in the depreciated currency of the Bank of England.

From that year to 1819 inclusive there was a succession of Loans which absorbed nearly all the savings of Europeans, and provided a remittance in Company's bills at 2s | 6d for the interest of all capital invested therein. I do not agree with Verax that the Company fixed the Market Exchange by that of their own Bills: they assumed the general average of the former as the basis of theirs, and though it might be true that the rate of the latter somewhat retarded the the decline of the general rate, because the option of taking Drafts on Leadenhall Street for the half yearly dividend was universally exerted when they began to bear a premium, and this resource for remittance was thereby very prodigiously increased,—the onus of providing for them at home was thrown upon the Company, who were at last obliged to make remittances in Specie for that purpose.

The same period embraces the opening and rapid progress of the free trade system, commencing with a disproportionate extension of exports and distinguished during half the term by those grand and unfortunate Cotton speculations which alone supported and even raised the Exchange: without them it must already in 1818 have declined to the rate of a Bullion remittance.

In 1820, the Cotton shipments for Europe were discontinued. Bullion had flowed into India the preceding year from Europe and America to an unprecedented amount. The use and importation of British manufactures was trebled. Already the system commenced of changing interest Bill Loans into Loans of which the interest was payable in the country. On every side the pressure for remittances was greatly augmented, while the remittable resources were diminished in an equal degree. Every sort of return was bad: Indigo had reached its lowest price at home and the crop was unusually small: silk, sugar, spices, drugs, —all kinds of produce paid as ill as or worse than Bullion. The Exchange lost its artificial supports and fell rapidly at all the Presidencies to the rate of a Specie remittance which it has since almost invariably maintained.

It is not my wish to enter the lists with Verax and Amicus and cavil at their arguments. The reader will have seen under my first head the error of calculating the Bombay Rupee at 1s | 11d its nominal mint value in London. Verax must know that nobody will remit Rupees while Silver is at a discount with Gold in England, until the premium upon Gold here be equal thereto [illegible] price of Silver Bullion in Bombay to its weight in Rupees: Spanish Dollars indeed would still be preferable, as from their general currency they bear a premium every where upon Bullion. His allowance of 2d per Rupee, or 9 per cent for charges, should be reduced to 5 or at most 6 per cent, and why he allows 2½d per Rupee when the current of specie flows back again from London to Bombay, I cannot discover; the cost of Insurance out, especially by the Company's ships, is at least 1 per cent less than the premium homewards. If the difference be intended to cover the interest, our Exchange being that of a Bill on England, ½d per Rupee or 2¼ per Cent is a very inadequate compensation for a loss in time amounting to 16 months. But whatever variance there may be in our respective calculations and in our views on the subject of Exchanges, I perfectly agree with him that there is no present prospect of a return of those enviable times when every man obtained 8 per Cent for his savings and a secure half crown at home for the Rupee.

MERCURY.

"RENT OF LAND"

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

SIR,

To satisfy your Correspondent C. that all writers on the theory of Rent have not confined their attention to that cause of it which arises from the land in cultivation being of different degrees of fertility, I beg to bring to his notice the following passage from Malthus: ch. III. sec. 5., after comparing the different sorts of land to machines of different quality & powers, he says, "we must not "however draw too large inferences from "this gradation of machinery on the land. "It is what actually exists in almost all coun-"tries, and accounts very clearly for the ori-"gin & progress of rent while land still re-"mains in considerable plenty. But such "a gradation is not strictly necessary, either "to the original formation or the subse-"quent regular rise of rent. All that is ne-"cessary to produce these effects is the ex-"istence of the two first causes of rent for-"merly mentioned, (vizt. 1st. that quality of "the earth by which it can be made to yield "a greater portion of the necessaries of life "than is required for the maintenance of the "persons employed on the land—2d. that "quality peculiar to the necessaries of life "being able to create their own demand,) "*with the addition of limited territory*, or "a scarcity of fertile land. Whatever may "be the qualities of any commodity, it is well "known that it can have no exchangeable "value if it exists in a great excess above "the wants of those who are to use it. But "such are the qualities of the necessaries of "life that in a limited territory & and under "ordinary circumstances, they cannot be "permanently in excess; & if *all the land "of such a country were precisely equal "in quality*, and all very rich, there cannot "be the slightest doubt that after the whole "of the land had been taken into cultiva-"tion, both the profits of stock, & the real "wages of labour would go on diminishing "till profits had been reduced to what were "necessary to keep up the actual capital & "the wages to what were necessary to keep "up the actual population, *while the rents "would be high just in proportion to the "fertility of the soil.*"

It is true then, that although land were all of the same quality, rent would nevertheless be paid after a certain stage in the progress of the society to wealth, and would increase with every succeeding step while profits would decrease; but it does not follow from hence that land is to be "viewed in the light of a monopoly." If that were the case, we should be destitute of any fixed principle by which we could ascertain at what period the payment of rent would commence & by what rate its amount would afterwards be regulated. In all cases of monopoly the price which the favoured dealer can exact has no other limit but that which is imposed by the determination of the purchaser to go without the article rather than exceed it. But in the payment of rent there is in every stage of society a necessary rate fixed which no one can be compelled to go beyond by any such alternative. A reference to the real nature of rent will enable us to ascertain the circumstances which, even if all land were equal in quality, would cause it to arise & which at all times afford an escape to those who, on the principles of a monopoly, would be pressed for an indefinite augmentation.

Rent is the price which is paid for the use of the natural fertility of the land. It is admitted on all hands that nothing is paid for until the time arrives when every person cannot have as much as he pleases. Rent then will not be paid while the natural fertility of the land will produce as much as all persons can require; nor will it be paid as long as labour, or labour and capital together, can produce as much as they formerly did. It is evident that if every succeeding labourer, or every additional application of capital, could produce an undiminished return, the effect would be precisely the same as that which would result from the possession of an indefinite quantity of fertile land. In either case the whole produce

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would be the return of the capital and labour, there could be none of it separable in order to be attributed to the natural fertility of the land.

But your Correspondent probably knows that this would not go on for ever. The contrary indeed must be assumed in order to account for the original cultivation of the whole soil. If after ten men had been employed on the same piece of land, other ten could be added with equal advantage, and so on, there would be no motive for taking possession of additional land. Neither is the case ultimately different after the employment of capital. From the advantage which is gained by the division of labour which the employment of capital introduces, the second and the third application of it may not only produce equal returns, but even increased, but this also must come to a stop, or else capital would be indefinitely accumulated on the same portion of land. As soon then as this takes place, and capital becomes less productive, rent begins to be paid. The natural fertility of the soil becomes separable from the profits of stock and the wages of labour, and at every succeeding period they remain distinguishable. If before this natural separation of rent from profits takes place, a price is demanded by the proprietor of the soil for the use of it, it can only be in the circumstances of a real monopoly as is the case in those countries when the sovereign is the sole landlord. Previously to this, the right of property in land comprehends, indeed, nothing more than protection in the application of capital and industry to its culture. If any thing beyond this were assumed, it is clear that it could not be inforced without command over the whole territory, because it would be an attempt forcibly to lower the profits of stock in one part, and in one employment, while they remained the same elsewhere, and in other employment.

It seems to be Mr. Malthus's opinion, that when the means are thus afforded, as in the cases I have alluded to, rent has been prematurely demanded. In these cases, however, the sum exacted originally, or in progress of cultivation every excess which is demanded beyond what would be pointed out by the just application of the theory of rent, is not properly to be so designated. When an Asiatic sovereign, either from ignorance, from rapacity, or impelled by the necessity of his affairs, levies an assessment on the soil greater than what would accrue if he possessed no monopoly of the land, he cannot be said to receive a rent, but to impose a tax. In so doing, his conduct may be, or it may not be justifiable on sound principles of Taxation, but it cannot be judged of with reference solely to a just theory of rent.

But to return to the case proposed by your Correspondent. Let him suppose that after the whole of his territory had been occupied, it were divided into farms of equal extent, to each of which capital to the amount of £ 1,000 had been appropriated. Let him suppose further, that the highest return which these capitals could be made to produce were 30 per cent. The profits of stock, in that case, would be every where 30 per cent and there would yet be no such thing as rent. But an additional accumulation of capital begins to shew itself, and there is a demand from the population for more food. It is found impossible however to produce, by the employment of another £100 on the same farms, a greater return than £20. The general rate of profits falls presently to 20 per ct. But the land continues to produce 30 per ct. for the original capital of £1000. The surplus becomes therefore separable from the profits of stock; it is the offering of the natural and inherent fertility of the soil. It is therefore taken by the landlord as rent.

It is needless to pursue this reasoning, and to shew how the same principle would continually regulate the amount of rent. It is evident, that as soon as the application of more capital brought down the rate of profits still further, a rise of rent would take place. Every additional sum employed would produce increased returns, but in a decreasing series. The net produce would increase, as well as the gross; for, if that were not the case, there would be no motive for the employment of the additional capital; but the one would stand in a diminishing ratio to the other.

It follows from this analysis, that as in ordinary countries the natural rent of land is that part of the produce which remains on the richer lands after a quantity is taken out calculated by the ratio of the produce of capital & labour on land where the whole is divided between profits & wages, so in a country such as your Correspondent supposes, the rent would be the surplus which remained over & above the return of the whole capital and labour taken at the ratio of that produced by the last sum of capital and quantity of labour employed.

I am unwilling to occupy more of your paper with a subject which is probably not interesting to many of your readers, but I hope your Correspondent will take in good part the suggestions I have given.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
A LOVER OF THE SCIENCE.

Bombay, 13th October 1823.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER,

SIR,

In my humble opinion the "*friendly suggestion*" to your brother Editor, to defer publishing the names of the three departed individuals, was very ill timed.

For obvious reasons, either no reference should have been made to the melancholy event alluded to in the last Gazette, or the facts of the case ought to have been communicated fully to the public at once.

I hope you will relieve the anxiety that must exist with those having relatives or friends in the Gulph.

Your Obedient Servant
D. S.

16th October.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th October 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A Havildar's party of Native Infantry, serving on board one of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers, having been placed under stoppages, to answer for a portion of the Law or other expenses attendant on the detention of certain Vessels having slaves on board, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that no Officer of any description shall ever cause a Sepoy to agree to assign or appropriate his pay to any particular design or purpose whatever.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH OCTOBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Surgeon Hewitt of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed on furlough to Europe, for three years, on his private affairs.

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel John James Smith of the 1st Battalion 3d. Regiment Native Infantry, which took place at Bhooj on the 27th ultimo, the following promotions are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Infantry.

Senior Major James Sutherland to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Smith deceased.—Date of Rank 28th Sept. 1833.

5th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain Charles Whitehill to be Major, Lieutenant John H. Belassis to be Captain, and Ensign Robert Thomas Lancaster to be Lieutenant in succession to Sutherland promoted.—Do. do.

The Promotion to a Regimental Majority of Captain Whitehill, Assistant Adjutant General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, vacating that appointment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments

Captain J. H Aitchison 3d Regt. of N. I. Provincial Major of Brigade, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, vice Whitehill promoted,—Date of Appointment 28th September 1823.

Lieutenant Rankin, 12th Regiment N. I. Fort Adjutant at Surat, to be Brigade Major to the Forces, vice Aitchison appointed Assistant Adjutant General Guicowar Subsidiary Force,—do. do,

Captain W. Ogilvie 12th Regt. N. I. to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General, to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force until the return of Captain Aitchison from Calcutta or until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to the note of "Sumus Multi," we are requested by the Author of the "Soldier's Friend" to say it his wish that all sums paid for postage of his work be deducted by subscribers at Outstations when they pay the amount of their subscriptions.

The communication of B. A. is under consideration.

We have been kindly favor'd with some Mauritius intelligence, which shall have a place in our next; it came too late for insertion in this paper.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1823.

We are still unable to announce the arrival of any of the expected ships from England.

The H. C. C. Aurora which arrived on Monday last, we are sorry to say, has brought the melancholy intelligence from Bushire of the death of Mr. Macleod, the Political Agent, on the 20th ultimo,—of Dr. Milward on the 12th, & of Mr. Sturmey of Bussorah on the 15th of the same month: these lamented deaths are stated to have been occasioned by fever.

◆

It is with pleasure we are at length able to congratulate the public on the opening of the new Church at Poona on Sunday last. The sermon on this interesting occasion was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the appropriate topics of instruction and congratulation were naturally deduced, in an admirable and impressive discourse, from the words of the text (Exod. xx. 24) "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee and I will bless thee." After the sermon, a collection was made in aid of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and we are happy to state that it amounted to Rs. 695.

The building is chaste and elegant, and reflects the highest credit on the professional skill of the executive Engineer. It will contain about 700 persons, and is admirably calculated from its commanding site and beautiful structure, to be a lasti

Our brother of the Gazette has thought proper, in his last paper, to charge us with making an incorrect report of the discussions in the Recorder's Court on Tuesday the 7th instant. We confess that we do not very clearly comprehend the application of his objections to our statement, but as it is possible our readers may be more clear-sighted in that respect, we republish his remarks for their edification.

"On the subject of fees, which occupied the attention of the Court during the early part of the proceedings we have seen a report in the Courier, which we conceive, in some particulars, to be incorrect.

As far as we understand the investigation, one of the Attornies had made an appeal to the Recorder, in consequence of some of the Barristers having claimed a refresher in a certain case, and which, the attorney conceived he was not, in the case in question, bound to give. Some correspondence had taken place on the subject between the barristers and the attorney; out of which, a question had arisen, with regard to the right of the Barristers to reject fees, lower than the lowest fees given in similar cases at the other Presidencies, the barristers not assuming to themselves any discretion to reject the briefs themselves, as such a rejection might be, from the peculiar situation of the Bar in India, construed to amount to an interruption of business. We understand the Court to have admitted that, a Barrister in England, by accepting fees below certain minima, would be acting unprofessionally, and that this subject would have been entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Courts in England, and subject, as a matter of professional conduct, to the opinion of the Bar themselves, and the exclusive investigation of the Inns of Court; but that the Court here had a jurisdiction on the subject, from a clause in the charter, which gave them a liberty of removing Barristers for reasonable cause. We have not understood, as stated in the Courier, that the Barristers claimed to interfere, in any respect, as to the amount of fees in general, or to dispute, in the least degree, the right of the attornies to exercise their discretion, in regard to fees above certain minima" *Gaz. 15, Oct*

In our own justification we can only urge, that we were present the whole of the day & heard all that passed—that the brief report in our last paper was, to the best of our belief, an impartial outline of what took place—that we did, before its publication, shew the manuscript to two Gentlemen of the Court, who concurred with us as to its correctness—and lastly that we have, since out brother Editor's attack, taken such steps to ascertain the truth of our statement as to justify us in repeating that it was substantially correct,—a fact of which, we presume, any person may be satisfied by perusing the official papers filed in the Court.

We are not disposed to enter into a paper war on a subject which seriously involves the interests of so many persons, and about which too much has been already said, without calling in the aid of Newspaper controversy; but we cannot help suggesting to our over-zealous brother, that after admitting he was not in Court himself when the *fee* subject was discussed (which he did in a former paper) he should have abstained from impugning our report. He is wrong in stating that he conceives our report to be incorrect, when his information of that circumstance is derived from another, and perhaps interested person; but we are disposed to acquit him of any serious intention to do us an injury, and only suspect he has incautiously allowed himself to be made the organ of a party.

We understand the 1st proximo is the day fixed for the departure of the Royal Charlotte, Captain Graham, for England.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The Fourth Sessions of the present year, commenced on Saturday last, the 11th instant, on which occasion the following Gentlemen were sworn in for the Grand Jury.

JAMES HEN. CRAWFORD Esq.—FOREMAN'

James Fawcett, Esq.
David Malcolm, Esq.
Alexander Bell, Esq.
George Barnes, Esq.
Wm Mainwaring, Esq.
Jas. Farquharson, Esq,
William Nicol, Esq.
Craw d Macleod, Esq.
John Rob. Steuart Esq.
Guy L. Prendergast Esq.
George Forbes Esq.

M. T. D. DeVitre Esq.
John Saunders, Esq.
Benjamin Noton, Esq.
Wm. T. Graham, Esq.
Jas. J. Robinson, Esq.
Wm. C. Bruce, Esq.
Patrick Stewart, Esq.
Tho. Crawford, Esq.
James Forbes, Esq.
W. Peill, Esq.
J. Curnin Esq.

The Hon'ble the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury in a short charge entirely relating to the business in which they were to be occupied, after which they retired.

The attention of the Court has since been occupied with the trial of the following prisoners, viz.

Lalla Gunnesh Soorty, for larceny—found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months, and twice flogged.

Dean Mahomed Sheik Mahomed, for burglary—found guilty—sentence, 2 years imprisonment, and twice flogged; Sheetaree, woman, as receiver, was also found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Andrew Reagan, John Harridge, Charles Young and John Greily, for murder,—Reagan found guilty, but sentence not yet passed—the others acquitted.

Sutwa Ranojee and Chima Ranojee for a burglary—not guilty—discharged.

Deenshaw Coon[illegible] for a Larceny, verdict guilty—senten[illegible] three months imprisonment.

Abdul Cadir Sheik Iman f

found guilty—th

—Antonio

Carapet Povus for Larceny,—found guilty and sentenced to 2 months imprisonment—Luis Fernandez, as receiver, acquitted.

Moolood Joosof and Hajee Iseu for Larceny, acquitted.

Henry West, a Soldier, for Larceny, found guilty—and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

Hurka Dongery, for receiving stolen goods, found guilty—seven years transportation to Penang.

Nowrojee Cursetjee for a Robbery—not guilty.

Ranee, woman, for stealing in a dwelling house—not guilty.

Hajee Syed Ali, for a Larceny, guilty—7 years transportation, and Amerchund Chunpeer, as receiver—2 years imprisonment.

Shameer Khan Ali Khan for a burglary guilty—1 year in Jail and twice flogged.

Annia Dhonjee and Toolseram Bundoosing for a burglary, and Mahomed Virdass for receiving—found guilty and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment.

Amongst the above cases, the most interesting is that of the trial for murder, and a stronger instance of cold blooded villainy we have seldom heard of.

The circumstances of the case are to the following effect.

On the evening of the 20th of August last, several poor people, who were travelling to the city of Poona, took up their quarters for the night in a Pagoda which stands near the high-way about 2 miles from the city and about 3 quarters of a mile from the cantonments of the Horse Artillery and 47th Regiment. About ten o'clock they were awoke by a great noise in the Pagoda occasioned by the entrance of two or three Soldiers who began to strip them of their clothes and to demand money, threatening to shoot them if they did not comply. Amongst those who had taken up their quarters in the Pagoda there was a poor man who, with his wife, lay in an inner apartment:—the soldiers after taking away their clothes, laid hold of the woman, when the husband said to them, "after taking away our clothes, are you going to take my wife also?" Upon this, one of the Soldiers snapped a pistol at him twice, and finding it would not go off, he borrowed another pistol from one of his companions, loaded it, and deliberately shot the poor unresisting man through the heart. When her husband fell, the woman seized the murderer by the sleeve of his shirt and held him until his repeated blows, and threats of murdering her also, obliged her to desist, and they all made their escape.

The evidence is much too voluminous for us to give even a sketch of it, and the trial occupied the Court from 10 o'clock in the morning until sun-set on Wednesday.

We understand the cases have all been gone through, and that sentence will be passed upon Reagan, for the murder, this day.

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ARRIVALS.—Surgeon Kenny, 67th Regiment.
Lieutenant J. S. Webb, Artillery.
Lieutenant Bell, 1st | 6th Regiment.
Lieutenant and Qr. Mr W. Burrowes, 2d | 7th Regt.
Ensign T. E. Taylor, 2d | 6th.
Assistant Surgeon H. Davies, 1st | 9th.
Lieut. Sanderson, 1st | 9th.
Lieut. Haggart B. E. Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Love Med. Est.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Farquharson, 2d | 11th.
Cornet Alex. Urquhart, 2d Lt. Cav.
Ensign Geo. Wilson, 1st | 5th.
Ensign H. Forbes, 2d | 7th.
Capt. M. S. Gallwey, 1st | 5th.
Assist. Surgeon L. Hathway.
Ensign Bowater, 1st Bat. Gr. Regt.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson, Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Wilson.
Lieut. Blachford, Artillery.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October, 13th. Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Liverpool, Nacquda Hajee Seroor, from Muscat 3d October.

H. C. Ship Aurora, Lieut. Geo. Herne, from Persian Gulph, 27th Sept.

DEPARTURES.—October 12th. Ship Larkasar, Capt. J. G. Frith, to Persian Gulph.

Do. Persian Ship Rahimaay, Nacquda Syed bin Sultan to Calcutta.

Passengers by Larkasar.

Mrs. Maillard, Mrs. Frith, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Hunter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 2d, Ship Ganges, Captain John Cumberlege, from Spithead 12th June.

DEPARTURES.—September 27th Ship Kains, Captain H. M, Cunningham, for London.

23th, Ship James Scott F. McKenzie, for Bombay.

Do. Brig Lien. Captain T. W. Stunt, for Masulipatam.

Departures.—13th Ship Ann and Amelia, Capt. Joseph Short, for London, via Madras.

19th Dutch brig Favorite, Capt. J. A. Goldie, for Coringa and West Coast of Sumatra.

20th Bark George, Capt. John Poulson, for Coromandel Coast.

BOMBAY.

Births.—On the 6th instant at Seroor, the Lady of Captain Barton of the Artillery, of a Son.

On Tuesday morning the 14th instant the lady of Lieutenant Robert Mignan of the Bombay European Regiment, of a Son.

At Poonah on Wednesday 15th instant, the Lady of Captain J. H. Dunsterville Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Bushire, on the 20th September, after an illness of eight days, of fever, Lieut. John Macleod of the Bombay Engineers, Resident in the Persian Gulph

At the same place on the 12th September, Edward Milward Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, and Surgeon to the Residency at Bushire.

At the same place on 15th September, of fever, Edmund Sturmey Esq. Merchant.

At Bhooj on the 27th Sept. Lieut. Col. J. J. Smith Com'g the 1st Bat. 3d Regiment B. N. I. much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and not least by the Officers of his Battalion.

On Tuesday evening the 12th instant, of Lock Jaw Ann Mott, daughter of the late Thomas Mott, of the H. C. Marine, aged 8 years and 6 months.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—By special License, at St George's Church, on Monday, the 29th Sept by the Revd. W. Thomas, Lieutenant Joseph Simmons, of H. M 41st Regt. to Matilda, the youngest Daughter of Wm. Rutter, Esq.

Births.—At Chittledroog, on the 3d September, the Lady of Capt. N. H. Hatherly, of the 1st Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 17th Sept. the Lady of H. E. Woodcock, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Camp at Jaulnah on the 19th September, the Lady of Lieut. R, Gibbings, of a Son.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on Monday, the 22d Sept. at 10 A. M. Mrs. S. Rousseau, of a on.

At Masulipatam, on the 26th of September, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, 1st Battalion 17th Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Chittledroog, on the 22d September, the infant Daughter of Captain N. H Hatherly, 1st Bat 6th Regt. N. I.

On the 30th Sept. at Pursuwakum, Major Adam Brown, aged 53 years; most sincerely regretted by his affectionate family.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—On the 16th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D Corrie, Mr. William Fawcett Pennington, to Miss Charlotte Cunningham.

On Wednesday, the 17th Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, George Proctor, Esq. Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Col S. Dyer.

Deaths.—At Bhaugulpore, on the 7th September, Lieutenant Sheaver, of the 1st Regiment N. I.

On the 17th September, Capt Edward Doveton, of the Madras Establishment, and Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Doveton, aged 23 years.

On the 18th September, at the house of his Brother-in-law Mr. James Robertson, Mr. George Mowett, Indigo Planter, late of Kishnaghur; and on the 20th Sept his Widow Mrs. Charlotte Mowett, aged 23 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE

MADRAS,—October 3, 1823.

~~*Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper.*~~

On England—at 6 month's sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee

On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 33 to 33½ per cent. pm.

Unremittable nominal 12 „

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Edward Smalley, Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. John Babington, Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. William Hudleston, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for the College, and Deputy Persian Translator to Government.

The only nautical notice we have to make is the arrival of the Ship Ganges, Captain John Cumberlege from Spithead the 12th June, which anchored in the Roads early on Thursday morning.

Passengers:—Mrs. Hovenden, Mrs Mason, Mrs. Underwood; Misses Hovenden, Burnside, Scott, Shaw, Gompertz, Welch, Mason, Dana; Reverend W. Hovenden; Captains MacLeod, Elphinstone, Myers, Price; Messrs. Mason, Paul, Underwood, Blood, Watts, Pears, Benjamin Heyne, Dixon, Norris, and Dana.

[*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 4.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

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CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1823

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,………………Rs.	34 0	33 0
Unremittable ditto at 5 per cent……	11 0	10 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors for 18 Months, dated	34 0	33 0
Bank Shares,………	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars, per 100………………,	208 0	207 8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, ………………	at 3½ per cent	
Government Bills, Discounted,………	at 2½ per cent	
Loans on Deposit o Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,………………	at 2½ per cent	

becomes separable from the profits of stock

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, 6th Sept. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brevet Colonel Edwards, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, has leave to be absent from his Corps for 8 Months from the 1st October next, with permission to proceed to Calcutta and eventually to Bombay, for the benefit of his health.

The Leaves granted by their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell, and Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir C. Colville to the following Officers, are confirmed.

1st Foot,—Lieutenant Babington, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant Oakely, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

41st Foot,—Captain O,Reily, date of Embarkation, for three months to Sea, for benefit of his health.

67th Foot,—Lieutenant Colonel Mackay, date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

The H. C. Ship *Abberton*, from the Downs 25th of May, and the free trader *Atlas*, from England, 1st May, and Madras, 9th Sept. arrived on the 20th inst.

***Passengers by the Abberton.*—Mr. Charles Lacey, Missionary, and Mrs. Lacey.**

Misses Penelope; and Charlotte Mitchell, returning to their father—McKennet Brodie, Free-mariner.

The *Abberton* we understand has on board the Mint, and a Subscription Pack of Hounds, ordered, we believe, by Captain Cumberlege.

[*John Bull Sept. 22.*

Accidents on the River.—Few ships, perhaps, have met with such a continued series of accidents, in this river, as the Bombay ship King George The Fourth.—This vessel arrived off Calcutta in the latter end of July, and hauled into the H. C. Chain Moorings, No. 10. On the night of the 24th of August, the Hummoyen Shaw, an Arab ship of six hundred tons, which was the next in-shore ship to The King George The Fourth, broke adrift, and carrying the latter along with her into the stream, she drove down nearly to the bottom of Garden-Reach: on this occasion she sustained little more damage than the loss of a bower-anchor and part of a cable.

While laying in Garden-Reach, the ship Mellish unfortunately fell foul of her, tore away her starboard quarter boat and snapt her main brace bumpkin. At length she was enabled to reach the Coolie-Bazar; here she once more hauled in, under fours, to complete her cargo; when on the 6th of September, just as every thing was completed,—stock and cargo on board,—the sails bent and the ship ready for sea.—the Bombay ship Asia of 500 tons very heavily laden, in hauling in along side of her, was unfortunately surprised by the Bhor, before the second flood bridle was secured; the ship swinging carried away the first, and fell on board of the ill-fated King George The Fourth.—The concussion was so great, and the consequent pressure so heavy, that the latter ship parted one of her head bridles, had her bowsprit and fore yard sprung, and three of her anchors, (the best bower, sheet, and stream anchors), so mutilated as to render them entirely useless. The peak of her best bower anchor having been forced against her bow, so as to penetrate the plank, and her bottom having otherwise received material damage by the rubbing of the Asia's chain cables, it has been thought fit, for the satisfaction of the Underwriters to put her into Mr. Brightman's new dock at Howrah. She was accordingly removed from the Coolie Bazar, for that purpose, on Sunday last; but yesterday morning, her troubles not being yet at an end, while laying in the stream ready for hauling into dock, waiting for day light, she unfortunately lost two more bower anchors and cables, making in all six anchors in the short space of seven weeks.—She is now in Dock; and will, it be hoped, get clear of the Hoogly, without any further accidents.

[*Cal. Jour. Sept.* 17, 1823.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ATLAS.

The ship Atlas, whilst at anchor on the 21st instant, off Hogg river, on her way to town, in one of those sudden flurries so common in the freshes during the springs, took a violent sheer, when the chain cable by which she rode, suddenly checking her, occasioned her to forge ahead and bring it under the forefoot, (that is under the forepart of the vessel's bottom) by which her stem was nearly wrung off, and she sprang so dangerous a leak, that the pilot, in order to save the lives, was forced to run her ashore in the creek, where she now lays with the water up to the hatches of the lower deck. This is not the first accident of this kind produced by a similar cause; the fact is, that however superior chain cables may be to those made of hemp, in road-steads and in rivers where the tides are not very rapid, it is the opinion of many nautical men, that the use of them in this river during the freshes, is constantly attended with danger. In the present instance, had the cable been hemp or coir instead of a chain, it is more than probable that the Atlas [illegible] grasping the vessel's bottom long enough to have occasioned serious injury; whereas the hollows between the links of the chain admit the edges of the ship's keel, and when pressed by her weight, they grasp it with what seamen call a dead nip, from which the vessel is not extricated until seriously damaged. The Jonathan, Liverpool ship, was lost in the same manner, and about three year's ago, a cotton-loaded ship, was forced by a similar accident to unload and go into dock. She was saved only by the most extraordinary exertions of the crew, in lightening her: a large portion of her cargo was damaged, and her voyage broke up. This should certainly be looked to, and the underwriters would do well, we think, to call a meeting of competent persons, to decide how far the use of chain cables in the Hoogly during freshes is consistent with the safety of the vessels they insure.

answer for a portion of the Law or other expenses

The ship Ogle Castle which, our readers will remember was obliged to put back in a leaky state sometime ago, is now in Mr. Brightman's Dock, at Howrah; a considerable part of the cargo has been taken out of her, but as yet no leak has been discovered; and it is apprehended, that it will be necessary at last, to strip the whole of her bottom for examination, if this should really be the case, it will, we fear, be a serious source of detention to that vessel; it is to be hoped, however, that the leak may yet be got at, without having recourse to this last measure; and that she will soon be in her own element again. The ship King George the Fourth, of which mention was made in our pages a few days back, has already had most of her damage repaired, and will be out of dock in a day or two.

[*Cal. Journ.* 24 *Sept.*

Sudden Inundation at Goruckpore.—By an obliging communication from a Correspondent at Gorruckpore, dated the 5th instant, we learn that there had been a sudden inundation in that part of the district, through which the Kowannah river runs. The inundation took place in three hours, and not less than 200 villages are said to have been swept away and there was a sad mortality. Grain was scarcely to be got. The cause of the inundation is not exactly specified.—*India Gazette.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Tuesday, May* 27

THE MARRIAGE ACT BILL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of this bill. His Lordship wished the clause which rendered the marriages of minors, without consent of parents, null and void, should be left out. Such was not reconcilable either to the law of God or the ordinance of society.

Lord Ellenborough declared his intention of opposing that clause in the committee. Their Lordships would bear in mind that great anxiety was expressed that the Committee should direct their attention to this circumstance. With respect to marriages of persons solemnized in foreign countries, he wished that all doubts respecting them should be done away with: Their Lordships would recollect that a petition on this subject was presented by the Russian Company. Doubts were entertained by the persons themselves, though that clause might not be acted on. Is it not possible that doubts may be entertained by many others? He was most anxious that facilities should be afforded Dissenters. In Ireland, marriages solemnized by Roman Catholic priests were lawful. In cases where there was no property involved, marriages were rarely annulled; but it was too often otherwise where there was property. There were instances in which the most scandalous marriages were contracted; yet they might be broken by the rich, whilst the poor had, by no means, the same facility. As to the clause in reference to parental rights, he did not think it afforded any security whatever. Clandestine marriages were much more easily contracted by banns than by license. It certainly was at variance with parental authority, that a husband might form a marriage which the father had no power of preventing, and this was a defect which the clause did tend to remedy. In those instances where the desire was to form a good marriage, the clause proposed by the most revrd. prelate was useless; but where an invalid marriage was sought, the clause acted with the greatest rigour by the authority it gave. For his own part he should have thought, that the clause had originated not with any noble and learned Lord in that House, but with some dissolute minors. It was a clause which encouraged Don Juan marriages, which ought more properly to be called seduction. He could not agree to the interpretation of the law as given by the most rev. prelate. According to the statutes, all marriages were lawful which were not contrary to law. And the interpretation was recognized in the book of Common Prayer. The words of the Act of Henry VIII. were clear on the point.

The Lord Chancellor said, that both the Scripture law and the law of the land ought to be further considered on the subject.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

Friday May 30.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

The Lord Chancellor observed that he had on a former occasion informed their Lordships of his intention to bring in a bill for consolidating the whole of the Bankrupt Laws. Since giving that no- [illegible] more convenient to allow the measure to originate in the other House of Parliament, and he had reason to believe that a bill similar to the one he intended to introduce, would be brought in there early in the ensuing week. But if he was disappointed in this expectation, he should certainly introduce one of his own. This much he thought it necessary to state to their Lordships, in order that it might not be supposed that he had given up the measure.—Adjourned.

rejection might be, from the peculiar situation of

[No other business of importance in the House. during the week.]

Tuesday, June 3.—Marriage laws.—The house having resolved itself into a Committee on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, the Bishop of Chester proposed to omit the words that marriages should not be celebrated in chapels, without consent of the patron and incumbent of the parish.—The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to this as interfering with the rights of these persons.—After a few words from Lords Harrowby, Redesdale, and Ellenborough, the amendment was negatived.

The clauses next in succession were then read, and, with some trifling amendments, agreed to, until that relating to the "voidability of marriages, for want of consent of the father, by suit to be commenced within twelve months," was proposed.

The Archbishop of York opposed it. The marriage contract was a solemn obligation, made in the sight of God, and, therefore, in his opinion, ought not to be dissolved for any involuntary error which the parties might have made. This had been his opinion last year, and this opinion he still held. The marriage ceremony called upon the parties to declare whether any lawful impediment existed to their union; on the sincerity with which they made this declaration, the legality of their marriage ought, in a religious point of view to depend. To a marriage so solemnized, the words of the Saviour must apply—"Those whom God has joined let no man put asunder"

Lord Roslyn wished for time to be given to consider this clause, and, therefore, he moved that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Thursday.—The Bishop of Chester opposed the clause, because marriage was a religious and a civil contract. It was religious, because the parties swore before God to keep the vow and covennant between them made, unto their lives'end. As a civil contract, it was of the highest solemnity; it was evident that God, willing the happiness of his creatures, had prescribed the institution of marriage. Whe the Deity had expresslly spoken, implicit obedience was the duty of mankind; where his commands had not been given, it was competent for men to make laws. Upon this principle rested the validity of all laws, and, among others, that of those relating to marriage. Marriages were at present solemnized by the law of God and by the law of man. It was to him worse than a mockery to say that a man might be married with all the sanctities which religion could confer upon the contract—that after a minister of the gospel had pronounced him married in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the caprice of parants should undo so solemn a compact. He thought those may not be separated, "whom God hath joined."

The Lord Chancellor defended the clause; and observed, the question, really is, whom hath God joined together; (hear). Unless he was greatly mistaken, there was nothing in either the Old or New Testament which precluded natural society from instituting whatever forms that appeared expedient for the ceremony of marriage. If there were, unfortunately there was no nation upon earth that he ever heard of that did not take upon themselves what the Right Rev. Prelate would call the inexcusable duty of making whatever regulations, they pleased. If the Rev. Prelate's opinion was right, all the marriages, subsequent to 1756, were unlawful. Much had been said of male seducers, but they ought to look a little at the female seducer; such as the case of a woman of 32 years of age (the daughter of a bricklayer)' with six or seven illegitimate children, enticing a youth of seventeen, a person of family and rank, to marry her. He could mention a great many others, which would show their Lordships there was female as well as male seduction.—Lord Ellenborough opposed the clause.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that his opinion respecting the expediency of rendering marriages dissoluble remained just the same as these he had expressed last year. His objection to the clause was founded not only on its religious but moral tendency.—Lord Powerscourt opposed the clause.—The Archbishop of Canterbury denied that there was any thing contrary to the spirit of Christianity in this clause, which, however, he was not so wedded to as to wish to maintain it against the sense of the House.—Lord Redesdale contended that marriage was a regulation made by man, and they, therefore, made it as expedient as possible to their own particular state of society. Under all circumstances, he thought that much inconvenience would arise from making marriages, when once solemnised, voidable.—The Bishop of London maintained, that there was no- [illegible] with the Christian [illegible] was impious to conceive that such marriages were made by God, which were the effect of fraud, forgery, and perjury, it was only marriages contracted by these means that this clause proposed to render null.—Lord Stowell said it was impossible to make a Marriage Act which would not be in some respects objectionable. So far as his professional experience went, he found that sons required protection more than daughters, and that they more frequently entered into connections which drew disgrace upon themselves, and involved their parents in misery and sorrow. By the present law a marriage was null and void, however solemnly or religiously celebrated, unless it was preceded by the legal forms of banns

Amongst the above cases, the most interesting is that of the trial for murder and a

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETOR by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE* Prabhoo, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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d to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
on the day of publi tion, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

or licence. The Committee found there were but four modes of going to work; namely—nullity; a limited voidability; preventive measures; and the fourth would have been throwing the reins on the necks of the youth of both sexes. Nullity and the last were both out of the question. Upon the whole he had a strong consideration in favour of the Bill.

Their Lordships then divided.—For the nullity clause, 22—Against it, 28—Majority against the clause, 6; it is consequently thrown out of the bill. The other clauses were agreed to; and the Bill was ordered for a third reading on Thursday.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.—Their Lordships discussed, at some length, the provisions of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, and it was ordered to be further considered on Monday next.

The Marquis of Lansdown laid on the table a Bill, the object of which was to afford relief to Dissenters from the Church of England in respect to the solemnization of their marriages. Read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Tuesday, May* 27. Lord Althorpe brought up the Report of the Committee on the Laws for the Recovery of Small Debts, and said that the present law was almost a denial of justice. He did not therefore feel surprised at the complaints through the country of the inefficiency of those laws. The Committee did not think it expedient to recommend the establishment of Courts of Requests. The County Courts were preferred, but the process was to be simplified and the Court was to sit in whatever parts of the county the magistrates appointed, so as to bring justice home to every man's door. A barrister was to be appointed to preside, and every case was to be decided by a jury. The appointment of the barrister was to rest with the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and he was to be paid, not by fees but by a fixed salary, out of the county rates. By this mode trades people would have an easier and cheaper means of recovering their demands. It was also recommended by the Committee that all claims were to be limited to two years' standing. There would be, no doubt, some complaints on that head, but he thought every tradesman should make his claim before the expiration of two years. The business of the Courts above would be, no doubt, diminished & compensation would be claimed; but he would rather relinquish the bill altogether than admit such claims. He only meant, in the present session, to have the bill read a first and second time, and have it printed. The noble lord concluded with moving that the Report be printed.

After a few words from Mr. Scarlett, in support of the general principle of the bill, the Report was ordered to be printed.—Adj.

Wednesday, May 28.

TRIAL BY SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Hume said, he held in his hand a petition from John Hunt, the Editor of the *Examiner* newspaper, complaining of the abuse to which the present system of striking Special Juries is subject. The hon. member then read and forcibly commented on the statements in the petition, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:—The humble Petition of John Hunt, of Old Bond-street, Publisher—

Showeth,

That your Petitioner was in 1821 prosecuted on an Ex-officio information by his Majesty's Attorney General, for a libel in the weekly newspaper called the "Examiner," of which he is Proprietor, and that previously to the trial he attended on summons, when the Master of the Crown-office nominated the forty-eight Jurors, out of which the pannel to try the case was to be formed. That your petitioner has also recently been indicted by the self-styled "Constitutional Association," for publishing an alleged libel on the late King, in a Poem entitled the "Vision of Judgment;" and that he attended a similar nomination at the Crown-office, on the 15th day of the present month. That on both these occasions the Master has insisted on selecting out of a book containing the names of many thousand freeholders and leaseholders of the county of Middlesex, such names only as he chose, proceeding on no understood plan, but picking out or passing over the names [illegible] entirely at his own will and pleasure.

That the Master declared it was the constant practice of his office to nominate from among those persons alone to whose names the designation of "Esquire" was affixed in the Freeholders' Book by the petty constables who make the returns to the Sheriff. Your petitioner conceives this practice to be in the highest degree unjust and illegal; because all the freeholders and leaseholders are by law equally eligible to serve on Special Juries, yet by this arbitrary and absurd distinction the immense majority are excluded from the exercise of a great constitutional right, and the discharge of an important civil duty. Your petitioner could enlarge on the unauthorised, uncertain, and ignorant manner in which the title of "Esquire" is lavished by the district officer, and could state numerous instances within his own immediate knowledge wherein the persons so styled have been retail tradesmen actually carrying on business; but he forbears to fatigue your Honourable House with a detail which he trusts is not required in order to convince your Honourable House that nothing can be more unjust and ridiculous, than that the designation of "Esquire" arbitrarily fixed by a subordinate district officer to the names of a small minority of the freeholders, should be held to *give* them an exclusive privilege to discharge the duty of special Jurors, to the practical disfranchisement of the great majority of those whom the law has declared eligible.

Your petitioner has further to complain, that the mode of nomination practised by the Master is still more objectionable than this unjust exclusion, and in effect totally deprives the subject of all security for obtaining an impartial Jury. A person holding the situation of Master will naturally have a bias towards the Crown, and is obviously not a proper person to have the absolute selection of the Jurors in any cause between the crown and the subject. The law has, however, intended, as it appears to your petitioner, that though the Master should be the instrument of nomination, the Jurors should be taken in such a manner as to get rid of the exercise of any discretion on the part of the Master, and consequently to remove from him both the temptation and the power to be partial or corrupt. There are various ways by which this object could be secured, as by a ballot (a plan adopted by the wisdom of your Honourable House in regard to your Election Committees) or by some rule of chance on the principle of the ballot. Your petitioner strenuously urged the Master to adopt some plan of this description; but though that Officer admitted that he had done so on former occasions, and that his present mode enabled him, were he so disposed, to select unfairly, he persisted, in the arbitrary way stated of choosing the 84 names. Your petitioner protested against the proceeding as calculated to afford scope to the greatest partiality and corruption—as manifestly counteracting the intention of the law—and as inevitably exciting the strongest suspicion in the mind of the subject without producing a single countervailing advantage to the administration of justice. But your petitioner's protest having proved ineffectual with the Master, and your petitioner having observed that the Court of King Bench refused lately even to hear a complaint against this mode of selection, he has no resource but to appeal to your Honourable House.

Your petitioner also begs leave to assure your Hon. House, that he conscientiously believes, from the peculiar description of the persons nominated in four Crown cases in which he was concerned as defendant, that he has suffered grievous wrong and injury by the abuse of the power to select Juries, which this practice puts into the hands of the Master.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Honourable House to institute an immediate inquiry into the practice he complains of, and to adopt some remedy for an evil which, whether considered as offering temptation and affording scope for the grossest corruption, or as exciting a violent suspicion of the administration of Justice in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, is one of deep and pressing importance both to the Government and the People.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

May 26, 1823. JOHN HUNT.

Mr. Hume then gave notice, that early next Session he would move for a Committee to inquire into the practice of sinking Special Juries.

MALT AND BEER DUTIES.

Mr. Maberly but rose, from the noise in the gallery, we were from some time unable to hear him. He said that the object of his present motion was the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of imposing on malt the amount of the duty at present imposed on beer. There were now two distinct duties on beer; one of 20*s*. on malt, which made a duty of 2*d*. a gallon on beer, and 2¼*d* on ale. As the law now stood, the private brewer was subject to this duty only, and was exempted from the beer duty, which amounted to about 3*d*. the gallon. This was an unjust legislation, which imposed upon one class, and that the poorer, a duty of 5*d*. or 6*d*. per gallon; while the rich man, who brewed his own beer, paid litle more than half. He was anxious for a committee to inquire upon what principle this law was founded, and if it were considered partial and unjust to alter it. But its injustice was not the only inconvenience which resulted from this inequality of duty. The expense of collection was considerable. The amount of duty on malt was near three millions, and the expense of collecting it was 140,000*l*., while the expense of collecting the duty on beer amounted to 280,000*l*. Now this might, he thought, be nearly saved by transfering the duty on beer to malt, and making one collection instead of two, as at present. There were about 26,000,000 of bushels of malt annually consumed, of which the private brewer consumed about seven millions. The malt distillers consumed 400,000 bushels, and the vinegar-makers 160,000; making altogether 560,000 bushels. To which, if the quantity consumed by the private brewer be added, there will in all be about seven millions and a half bushels exempt from the beer duty. To this extent the private brewers had an advantage over the public brewers, and actually gained two millions of money, which the poor, who consumed the beer of the public brewer, were obliged to pay. His object was to relieve the poor from this unjust and unequal duty, by imposing an additional duty of 2*s*. on all malt whether consumed by the public or private brewer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was perfectly aware that feasible arguments might be urged for Committees of Inquiry, but he hoped the House would see that it was not expedient to go into any such inquiry in the present instance. It appeared to him, that the hon. member who introduced the motion, had taken quite an erroneous view of the subject. With respect to the first point—the expense of collection, he certainly thought that that expense was not so large as was stated by the hon gentleman. In the estimates it was set down at 280,000*l* a year, but the fact was, that all such estimates were made out in an arbitrary manner. —(*Hear, hear, from Mr. Hume.*) He said so, because the persons who were employed in collecting the duty on beer, were also employed in collecting the duty on tea, glass, houses, bricks carts, &c. Those who expected that his measure would have the effect of causing a saving in the collection would find themselves very much mistaken in the result. If the measure were adopted, could it be supposed that the expense of collecting the duty on malt would not be considerably increased? He was quite sure it would, for much greater vigilance would be required then before. With respect to the second point—the relief which this new plan was to afford to the poor, he felt persuaded that the hon. gentleman was also in error upon that subject. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) admitted that the rich landlord, who brewed his own beer, would, by the new plan, be obliged to pay more to the revenue than he did at present; but it was a fallacy in the hon. gentleman to suppose that there were none who brewed at home except the more wealthey. For his own part he could not dismiss from the consideration of this subject that many of the minor agriculturists who brewed beer did so, not for their own consumption but in part payment of the wages of labour; and if this measure were adopted, it would, *pro tanto*, have the effect of increasing the cost of production to the prejudice of the agriculturist. The right hon. gent. in the course of some further observations, said it would be highly inexpedient to make any alterations at present in the duties on beer, as they were so closely connected with the duties on spirits, which produced a revenue of not less than between 9,000,000*l*. & 10,000,000*l*.; & more particularly as some new measures were pending, the effect of which remained to be proved. He would much rather equalize the duty on beer, and adopt to a certain extent the proposition of the hon. member for Reading (Mr. F. Palmer), than increase the duty on malt.

Sir J. Mackintosh maintained that the only question for the House to consider was, whether the labouring classes of the community could be relieved from an oppressive tax, without any diminution of the revenue. In his opinion, there would be a very great saving from the measure proposed by his hon. friend (Mr. Maberly), while the advantage it offered to the labouring classes was obvious.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained.

Mr. Hume supported the motion. He observed that the charge of collecting the revenue on beer, was perfectly correct, as stated by his hon. friend. He contended that the measure now proposed would have the effect of saving the amount of the whole estimate of collection in this branch of the revenue.

Mr. Benett (of Wiltshire) thought it would be thebest plan to lay the duty entirely on malt; and he thought it was due to the agricultural interest even to lower the duty on malt; then the poor labourer would be enabled to brew his own beer, as was formerly the practice throughout the country.

Mr. Maberly explained.

Sir I New port said, that in the year 1792, a regulation was introduced in Ireland by which the breweries were relieved from duties, and the duties were laid on the malt. The effect was, that of producing beer of the best quality, and causing a very great increase of the beer brewed in Ireland; from that time the importation of beer from England had nearly ceased, and the revenue on malt had doubled.

Colonel Wood said that if the duty were taken entirely off the brewery, and laid on malt, it would operate as a very heavy tax on the farmers of the country, who all brewed their own beer, and who were obliged to give beer to their labourers. In his opinion the duty on malt was too high, and that was the reason why the consumption of it had decreased.

Mr. Wodehouse observed, that in the present state of the country, when public credit was to be supported, it was impossible to take off duties all at once. He did not, however, anticipate any great benefit from the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he could not support the present motion.

Mr. Western was convinced that some reduction in the duties either of malt or of beer was absolutely necessary; he thought, however, the best plan would be to take away the beer duty, and leave the malt duty just as it now was. There would thus be a free trade relieved from the Excise, and open to so much competition, that he was confident the consumption of malt would greatly increase.

Mr. Byng said that if the motion was adopted, no description of persons would be benefited by it.

Mr. Ricardo supported the motion, as necessary to equalize the burdens on the different classes of the people; for, by laying the whole duty on malt, a small burden would be laid on those who were least able to bear it; and the lower classes, who could not brew their own beer, would be greatly relieved.

Lord Althorp was of opinion that the proposed regulation would cause a considerable increase of burden to fall on farmers, who generally brewed their own beer; and no class of men was so much entitled to relief as these; therefore he should oppose the motion of his hon. friend.

Mr. Alderman Wood supported the motion.

Mr Monck mentioned that the present malt duties pressed more severely on the landholders than any others. He was desirous that an inquiry should take place.

Mr. Maberly, in reply said he had heard no argument to induce him to suppose that the whole of this might not be better entertained in the committee, into which he was still of opinion the House should go.

The House then divided.—The numbers were —For the motion, 27.—Against it, 119.—Majority against it, 92.—Adjourned till Friday.

Friday, May 30.

Mr. Attwood presented a petition from the weavers and other persons in Stockport and its vicinity, complaining of the increased use of machinery, which they stated to have proved injurious to their circumstances; and praying that their wages might be increased, and a *minimum* fixed by the Magistrates. The hon. member pressed at some length the statements of the petitioners.

Mr. Phillips expressed his belief that the miseries of the working people in the manufacturing districts were greatly exaggerated. In some parts of the county of Lancaster, where he had been, he thought them exceedingly comfortable; and in those parts where machinery was introduced they were most comfortable. He was satisfied that if Parliament, listening to the prayer of these petitioners, consented to lessen the use of machinery, nothing would be productive of worse consequences. The best mode, in his opinion, to adopt in those cases was to leave trade entirely free and unshackled, and to let the employers and journeymen settle among themselves the rate of wages.

Mr. Curwen wished to remind the House that when a Committee of the House, about four or five years ago, sat to inquire into the subject, and when delegates were summoned before it from all the manufacturing districts, not one went away without a full conviction of the utter inutility of fixing a *minimum* of wages.

After a few words from Sir F. Ommaney, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Ricardo, the petition was ordered to be printed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY JUNE 2.—AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS. —Sir T. Lethbridge begged to state, that, at the suggestion of many able friends of the agricultural interests of the country, he was ready to withdraw his motion which stood for Thursday next, on the state of agricultural distress. He was most happy to notice the contrast of circumstances between this time, when he abandoned his motion, and that when he gave notice of it. The state of things now afforded him a hope of great alleviation, if not the entire extinction of that melancholy state of distress which had so recently involved a large body of those engaged in the agriculture of the country.—The notice of motion was accordingly withdrawn.

COAL METERS.—Mr. Hume presented a Petition from Thomas Bradfield, coal merchant, of Westminister, complaining in strong terms of the present system of the coal meters of London and Westminister, and praying for their abolition. Mr. Hume asked, why was this plan of meterage called for in London and Surry, when it was rejected in Kent, and no compliants made in consequence of such rejection; This system saddled the public with one-third additional expence for their coals, and gave no additional benefit or security. He should call the attention of the House to the system next Session.

Sheriff of Dublin.—Mr. J. Williams gave notice, in the absence of the Honourable Baronet, the Member for Westminister, that on Thursday, the 12th inst. he would submit certain resolutions to the House, founded on the evidence given in the inquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.

Sale of Game.—Lord Cranborne moved the order of the day for the 2d reading of the Sale of Game Bill.—Mr. Holme Somner objected to bringing on this measure at so late an hour, and moved an adjournment, which was negatived by 208 against 38,—Lord Cranborne then addressed the house. He declared that he could not anticipate many objections to the proposed measure of legalising the sale of game. He referred to the evidence given before the Committee, to shew the great quantity of game which was annually disposed of in the London market: the object of the Bill was to take that supply out of the hands of the poachers, and place it in those of licenced dealers.—Sir John Shelley objected to the Bill, that it would not only increase the number of poachers, & add to the demoralization of the lower classes, but it would also lead to the entire annihilation of the game. He much doubted whether the Bill would increase the sale of game; and observed on the great difficulty there would be in keeping the market regularly and fully supplied, as it was not to be supposed that every gentleman would dispose of his game. He much doubted whether the fair trader would be able, as it was said, to undersell the poacher. How should he, when the latter stole that which the former paid for? He begged to refer Hon. Members to the well-knownstory of the rival broomsellers. The one asked the other how he could afford to undersell him, since he stole the materials? "Ay, but," replied the other, "I steal mine ready made." (A laugh.) He looked upon field sports as a part of the political institutions of the country (a laugh), which this Bill would have a direct tendency to destroy. He, therefore, moved that it be read the third time on the 1st of September next.—Lord Deerhurst seconded the amendment. The effect of passing the Bill would be to drive gentlemen from their landed property—a circumstance which had produced the most disastrous effects in Ireland.—Mr. W. Peel and Mr. Tennyson objected to the Bill.—Mr. Poyntz could not agree with those who thought that the passing of the Bill would decrease the quantity of game, or increase the number of poachers. —Mr. S. Whitbread considered that the game laws were a disgrace to the national character, and a great cause of the demoralization of the poorer classes.—Mr. Brougham said, the Bill before the House maintained the land-owners in possession of all their former monopolies, and gave them a new one in addition, by declaring that they alone should have the right to sell game. It was not enough that they alone should be allowed to kill game, but it must be proposed to make them also the exclusive traffickers in it. Were Magistrates at present too much divested of power and patronage? Those who thought so would do right to vote for the present Bill, for it would increase the patronage of Justices of the Peace. It provided that no person should buy a single head of game unless he obtained a licence from a magistrate at petty sessions. That was one of the greatest objections to the measure in his mind. If another bill should be brought in to legalize the sale of game, by making it private property absolutely, and declaring every man to be the owner of the game which was bred and nurtured on his own ground, he should know how to deal with it. Such a Bill might be liable to objection on many grounds; but it at least would be free from the objection which he had to the present measure—namely, that it was inconsistent with its own principles. Being of opinion that the Bill under the consideration of the House was radically defective, fundamentally improper, and inconsistent with itself, he felt himself bound,—still opposing the present game laws.—to vote against it (hear).

Mr. Peel, Mr. S. Wortley, and Sir T. D. Acland, supported the Bill: the latter said the existing laws were so bad, that if the House allowed them to continue for another twelve months, it would be giving its sanction to a system of crime and bloodshed.—The House then divided, when there appeared—For the second reading 82; against it, 60; Majority, 22.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be commeted next day. Adjourned at half psat two.

Tuesday, June 3.—Insolvent Debtors: Mr. Bright asked whether it was intended to bring in a new Insolvent Debtors' Act now that the Session was so late; The Solicitor-General said he should certainly bring it in on Friday next.

Mr. Abercrombie brought under the consideration of the House the case of William Murray Borthwick, in order to allow the Lord Advocate to defend himself. Borthwick, and a person named Alexander had been partners in a newspaper in Glasgow, called The Glasgow, Sentinel. Alexander entered into an engagement to purchase Borthwick's share of the property, which he was to pay for by bills, and if such bills were not paid on arriving at maturity, then Borthwick was to have possession of his property again. Alexander did not keep his engagements, and Borthwick (the magistrates of Glasgow having decided in his favour) again took possession of his property. The Hon. Member then stated the various altercations and proceedings which ensued consequent on this step of Borthwick's: the papers, he said, were laid before Mr. Hope, and all the proceedings of Mr. Hope had been approved by the Lord Advocate, and against him he had shaped his motion. The fact was, that Borthwick had remained in prison from the 4th of May till the 4th of June, and had been continued an entire month after the prosecution had been abandoned. On the 25th of May, Borthwick had been served with notice of trial at the instance of Alexander, on the same day notice of trial had been served on Mr. Stuart. On the 10th of June Mr. Stuart had been acquitted, and 48 hours after Borthwick was discharged. Thus, after a charge of felony had for months been suspended over the head of this man, he had been discharged without trial and without examination. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a Resolution, That the conduct of the Lord Advocate, in the case of W. M. Borthwick, had been unjust and oppressive.

The Lord Advocate replied to the charge made against him in his professional capacity. The Learned Lord entered into a statement of the duties of the Advocate Deputes; with the conduct of Alexander he had nothing to do. The case had come before Mr. Hope in the course of his official duty. The Magistrates had ordered the papers to be produced. The Learned Lord then went on to shew, that Borthwick had broken open the desks in the office without any authority, and had delivered the papers to Mr. Stewart. A considerable time before the duel of Mr. Stewart with Sir Alexander Boswell, Mr. Hope had given a distinct opinion, that the conduct of Borthwick called for the animadversion of the public prosecutor. He (the Lord Advocate) contended, that Mr. Alexander was the sole owner of the property; consequently, the abstraction of the papers constituted the crime of theft. It had been by his own express desire that Borthwick had been taken to Edinburgh; and the moment he left the carriage, the handcuffs had been taken off. He was confident that the House would agree that Mr. Hope had acted from a proper motive; and, as for himself, he had only to state, that he had disapproved of the prosecution.

Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Kennedy supported the motion.—Mr. H. Drummond & Lord Binning defended the Lord Advocate.—The House divided: For the motion, 96; Against, 102; Majority against the motion, 6.

Lord A Hamilton brought under consideration of the House the state of the Scotch representation; and concluded by moving certain resolutions relative to the existing state of the representation; and concluded with a resolution, pledging the House to take the subject into consideration early in the nex Session of Parliament, with a view to increase the number of voters, and establish a connection betwixt the right of voting and the possession of property. After a debate of some length the motion was negatived by 152 to 117.

Wednesday, June 4.—Woollen Trade.—Lord Milton presented petitions from the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds and Hudders field, praying for a repeal of the duty on foreign wool. He hoped the tax would be repealed.—Mr. T. Wilson described the tax as unprofitable.—Mr. Curwen said, that during the time that the tax had been in operation, wool had fallen one half in price. If the tax were to be taken off, he hoped we would be allowed to export our own wool.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the tax had been more productive than had been anticipated. It had produced 400,000*l*. while the anticipation had been only 300,000*l*.—Mr. Dickinson presented a similar petition from Somerset.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Denison presented a petition from eight parishes of Surrey against the present law of settlement. The petitioners suggested that the qualification of settlement should be raised from a holding of 10*l*. per ann. to 20*l* in a parish, and extended to two years instead of one.—Laid on the table.

Poor Laws Settlement.—Col. Wood rose to bring forward his proposition for altering the present laws of settlement of the poor. With the 43d of Elizabeth, which was the foundation of the poor laws, he wished to say he had no fault to find. Notwithstanding all that political economists might say, he still considered that law a charitable and humane enactment. But in that law, there was not a word which could be construed to give sanction to the present settlement laws. Laws relating to these had been made in a more early part of Elizabeth's reign. The effect of these was, that when paupers became chargeable, they should be sent to the parishes where they were born. By 39th of Elizabeth, the was altered to parishes were they had lived one year. So the law remained 60 years. Since then, law after law had been made, each of which increased the difficulty which the poor man felt of obtaining a settlement. The first law which broached the principle of the present law, was the 13th and 14th of Charles the Second. By that law, all paupers coming into a parish were liable to be removed in forty day, after coming into it, but not after. This was a great infringement of the liberty of the lower classes, every one of whom might be called poor and who might thus be removed at the will of the overseers. It being found, however, that forty days was too short an experiment for trying a man's industry, the term was further extended. By the present law, if a man lived with his family his whole life in a parish, he was liable in the end to be removed to a parish where he had by accident acquired a settlement, but where he possibly had no friends or relations. All the laws made since were more oppressive to the poor. Of all the effects of these laws of settlement not the least objectionable was the expensive litigation which they induced. The expence of litigation arising out of the law of settlement was rated at 300,000 a year (hear). In 1815 the expence was 287,000l. and that of appeals 4,700l. The effects upon the morals of the poor were much to be deplored. The object of his resolutions was to substitute a term of residence in all cases in lieu of the qualifications now demanded. He would wish to fix the scale of residence at 15 years. He wished to fix the residence at this remote period, in order to make the alteration as gradual as possible. He thought that this amendment of the law of settlement would be the means of introducing better habits among the lower orders. He then moved the following resolution.—That the various provisions of the laws for the settlement of poor has given rise to a course of embarrassing and expensive litigation"—Lord Althorp supported the resolution; but feared the improvement proposed by the Hon. Gentleman would leave untouched the great evil of the present law—namely, expensive litigation—Mr. Scarlett supported the resolution. It had been his intention had the House gone into a Committee last year upon his motion, to bring in a bill similar in principle to the measure now proposed to be carried into effect.—Mr. Peel suggested to his Hon. Friend to withdraw his resolutions for the present, as it would be pledging the House to a decision, for which they were not yet in possession of sufficient information, nor satisfied upon the grounds on which they were to proceed.—Mr. Monck expressed his dissent from the resolutions,—Colonel Wood then consented to withdraw the resolutions, but gave notice that he would to-morrow ask for leave to bring in a bill which would embody them

Court of Chancery.—Mr. T. Williams, after pointing out the necessity of improving the practice of the Chancery Court, and stating that the establishment of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, had increased the evil, moved that a Select Committee he appointed to enquire into the arrears of business in the Court of Chancery, and into the appellant jurisdiction of the House of Lords and the causes thereof.—The Attorney-General vindicated the practice of the Lord Chancellor's Court, and observed that the Hon. & Learned Gentleman had failed to shew that there was an arrear of business in the Court, and consequently did not make out a cause for the interference of the House. Seeing that there was no imputation of an arrear of cases in the Court, and that the subject of Scotch appeals was before the House of Lords, he should vote against the motion as unnecessary.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, there never was a case brought before the House with such strong claims as those which he and other Hon. Friends had brought in with respect to the Court of Chancery. The Court was so bad in its operation, that every suitor complained that he was ruined by it The Solicitors of the Court complained of the Masters, and the Masters complained of the Solicitors. Within his own knowledge, there were cases 34 years in the Court, which might have been settled in ten days. He lately had a suitor for whom he had been employed in the Court of Chancery thirty years ago, who stated that he was still in the Court, and there was no mode of getting out of it. He urged the separation of bankrupt causes from the Court of Chancery And why were they not separated? Because the profit was very large. If the list of persons who had been confined for debt was analysed, it would be found that many of them could date their misfortunes from delays suffered in the Court of Chancery. Another gentleman who had a claim for 4000l. wished to take proceedings to recover it; but was answered by the other side, "If you do not come into our terms, we will hang up the property in Chancery for 20 years" (hear). At this time there were not less than 33 millions in the hands of the Accountant-General; in Lord Hardwick's time, not more than three millions. How came this accumulation? These facts surely demanded inquiry. There was the cause of a man in Islington having a right to 2000l, but having been in Chancery, he only got 700l. The suitor in chancery was robbed and plundered he cared not whether by the delay of the Chancellor,, or the expensiveness of the mode of proceeding. The public should have their interest attended to How was it that every man complained of that Court as a nuisance and a horror? Why, because every one found it to be so. A man might be kept in the Court of Chancery for 20 years, and did not that demand inquiry? The Hon. Member asked how long were these abuses to be continued—how long were the horrors of Chancery to be kept hanging over the heads of the people? The house might assume to itself what merit it pleased, but he contended that so long as they suffered the subject to be plundered of his property year after year, they were neglecting what ought to be the first of their duties—the protection of the people (hear, hear). There were now loud calls of "Question," when Mr. Denman and Mr. M. A. Taylor protested against the question being thus got rid of, and after some conversation on the point, the debate was postponed—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 5.—Col. Wood obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the settlement of the poor.

Game Bill.—The Sale of Game Bill went through a Committee, pro forma, and was ordered to be further considered on Monday.——Mr. Denman presented a petition from certain stage coach proprietors, against a clause in the bill for legalising the sale of game, which provides that they shall make entries of the game they might carry, or be liable to inspection. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said, that many of the clauses of the Bill were most [illegible] not only houses and coaches, but p[illegible] dividuals to search. He trusted tha[illegible] of this country would not allow a Bill [illegible]t description to pass into a law.——Mr. Bernal, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Ricardo, also condemned the arbitrary penalties in the Bill.——Mr. Wortley supported the Bill, which Lord Cranborne also defended.—The petition was laid on the table.

Court of Chancery.—The order of the day being read for resuming the debate on Mr. Williams's motion for a Select Committee, to inquire into the arrear of business in the Court of Chancery. &c. Mr. Denman rose, and spoke at considerable length on the crying evils and melancholy effects arising from the delay and practice of the Chancery Court; for whether they arose from the conduct of the individuals acting in it, or the system adopted by the Court itself, the system ought to be probed to the bottom. Perhaps there was not one who then heard him who was not in some way or another connected with proceedings in that Court, and scarcely was there a family of property in which some individual of it had not, on taking leave of the world, to bequeath to his family his Chancery suit only, with all its doubts and uncertainties. The learned gentleman recited the particulars of one case, instituted in behalf of an infant. This case, which occupied more than twenty years, stood seven years waiting for judgment, and was at the top of the Lord Chancellor's paper two years and a half and the infant for whose benefit the suit was commenced, grew up to maturity, and ultimatly died of a broken heart in consequence of the distressed condition of his affairs! It was shocking to see the wretched-looking men which were daily moving about our Courts, the pictures of despair, from the utter hopelessness of any timely redress. The honourable member cited another suit, begun in 1792, and not yet decided. He also adverted to the Portsmouth cause, and observed, that in regretting the great delays which had taken place in the business of Chancery, he would not dwell upon the vulgar topic of the doubting mind of the noble Lord at the head of that Court. He would maintain, and he thought it was an aggravation of the system, that the noble Lord had no such doubting mind. He had had some opportunities of observing the noble Lord; and as far as he could judge, he had found him acting from first impressions, giving his opinions prompt and decisive. In another place, on the questions, whether the King had a right to expunge the Queen's name from the Liturgy—whether her Majesty was entitled to the privileges of a Queen Consort—and on several other similar points—he decided at once and without hesitation. He contended that when the public saw these facts—when they saw such doubts & hesitation in some instances, such promptness & want of hesitation in others—doubts & suspicious would arise as to their causes. For himself he should vote for the motion, if on no other ground, because it was absolutely necessary that the subject should be investigated, for the sake of the character & reputation of the Lord-Chancellor.——Mr. W. Courtenay spoke at considerable length in defence of the counduct of the Lord Chancellor, denying that the arrears of business was so great, or that they arose from the causes which had been represented. It had been said that the Lord Chancellor was accustomed to take much time to make up his own mind, & from that charge the Noble and Learned Lord was not at all inclined to shrink; but more rapidity would not be obtained by the proposed Committee; and as to appeals to the Lords, a Committee was now sitting on that important subject. ——Mr. Abercromby supported the motion for a Committee. Many eminent men at the bar had declared that much time and much money might be saved to them by some change in the present mode of procceding——Mr. Wetherell contended that the business of the Equity Courts was conducted with all proper dispatch, and that the arrears of business were not considerable. He highly eulogised the Lord Chancellor, whose dilateriness was complained of: they might have Judges who would be more expeditious, but for his part he preferred dull truth to brilliant error. He would have one cause well decided, rather than ten determined rashly.—— Mr. Scarlett & Mr. Brougham supported the motion in speches of great length. ——The Solicitor General warmly defended the Vice Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls from some remarks made on them by previous speakers, & pronounced a high panegyric on Lord the Chancellor.——Mr. Canning said, although there was no intention of impeaching the judjement, the diligence, or the capacity of the Lord Chancellor, yet, as he felt confident an inquiry would, in the eyes of some persons, be construed into a stain on his character, that consideration would restrain him (Mr. Canning) from giving a vote for the Committee.——Mr. Williams replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 89 against it, 174—majority, 85. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

CONSISTORY COURT.

THE PARISH OF GREAT WALTHAM v. THE REV. DR. CLARKE, THE VICAR.

Dr. Clarke had been presented to the Vicarage of the parish, by Trinity College, Oxford, in the year 1797, and the depositions proceeded to statements of divers irregularities in the conduct of the said Vicar during the years 1820, 1821, & 1822 It was stated, that on occasion of one of the deponents having applied to him to know when he could perform the burial service at the funeral of the deponent's son, Dr. Clarke enquired of him whether he had not been at the Six Bells public-house; and the deponent having answered that he had been to order some beer for the bearers of his son's body—Dr. Clarke told him, that a he deal with people that had insulted him arke) he would not bury his child at all! deponent was in consequence obliged to have his child buried in another parish. In another case, it was deposed, that the Doctor refused to bury a corpse in the part of the church-yard where the family of the deceased were buried, saying, that as his parishioners had indicted the path-way he had made through the church-yard, he would bury in no other part of the church yard than that path-way. In two instances Dr. Clarke refused to baptise children, because their parents, when they brought them to church for the purpose, had gone into the Six Bells public-house, before they went to the church: tho' the parents and several witnesses deposed, that they had not drank any thing at the public-house, but merely went in to rest after a long walk. Several witnesses deposed to the Doctor's having kept the church locked on Sundays, and refused to perform divine service, though not prevented by any justifiable cause; and also, that he refused to allow vestries to be held in the church, saying, they might be held at the Six Bells; and on one occasion when the Church Warden gave notice, after divine service, that a vestry would be held on a day he named, the Doctor said in a loud voice, "And I give notice that I will not do duty in this church again until the windows are mended."—And on another occasion, two persons having come into the church while Dr. Clarke was preaching, he broke off his sermon, and said, "You that are come in to make observations, may count the broken panes in the windows." After which he continued his sermon.—It was also deposed, that the Doctor having published the bauns of marriage twice between persons, one of whom lived in Great Waltham, and the other in Little Waltham, he refused the third time, unless the Overseers of Little Waltham would pay him 4*l.* for clerical fees, by which the marriage was at that time prevented. It was deposed, that on passing through the churchyard with a person named Bullen, he pointed to a large hole he had caused to be dug near the Six Bell's public house, which adjoined the church-yard, and said—

" Bullen, people must take care how they die in my parish, or I'll bury them in that hole, and the old maids * * * from the Bells will * * *

Dr. Swabey submitted to the Court, that such conduct must be cause of great scandal and offence to the parishioners.

The Judge (Sir Christ. Robinson) addressed Dr, Clarke, and said, that as he defended himself, the Court was desirous of giving him every possible indulgence; and he might either enter on his defence then, or on the next Court day, as he thought best.

The Doctor said, he would take till the next Court-day.

The defendant was on Saturday heard in his defence.—His manner, however, was so eccentric, the pronounciation of his words so singular, & as he said himself, his memory so defective, that it would be impossible to give any thing like a correct detail of the explanations which he offered. As far as we could understand him, he seemed to have taken great umbrage at the existence of the Six Bells public-house immediately contiguous to the church-yard into which many of his parishioners were in the habit of going when attending funerals or baptisms. To prevent this nuisance he held out various threats of refusing to bury in particular situations. He admitted that he refused to bury a child in his parish, because it died in an adjoining parish, and he did not wish to deprive another Clergyman of his right. With regard to refusing to permit the bells to be chimed previous to the commencement of the church service, he ascribed this to acts of perfidy on the part of the Church Wardens—acts which if committed by a soldier he would have been shot—& for which, as he read at school, if committed by persons in ancient times, they would have been torn asunder by wild horses. It was in consequence of these acts that he had felt it right to plug up the key hole of the belfry door, and ever since that time he had kept the key of the church in his possession, and would not even trust it to his wife. For two years he had let the Clerk into the church through the chancel; but the ringers did not choose to be deprived of their constant access to the public-house, and therefore they would not come at all. His object was to restore decency to the church-yard, and in endeavouring to effect this, he had himself been a considerable loser. As a proof of this, a funeral passed the church last Saturday while he was in this Court, and the friends of the deceased wished the bells to chime, but they could not be got at because he had the key in his pocket. By this and other occurrences of the same sort he had lost many fees. As to the charge of refusing to open the church door to permit vestries to be held therein, he had only to say, that as the clock-winder's key, the clerk's key, and the key of the belfry had been taken away by the Churchwardens, he did not think proper to have the honour of being their door-keeper. It was their business to have provided keys for themselves. It was true, that after the clerk had given notice in the church of a vestry intended to be held in the course of the week, that he had also said, "and I also give notice, that I will do no more duty till the windows are mended," but what was the real state of the case? His pulpit was close to a window with a northern aspect, in which several panes of glass had been broken, and through which the cold wind blew all the winter on his right side to as to afflict him severely with the rheumatism. He had repeatedly called on the Churchwardens to remedy this evil, but they had neglected; and to shame them, while suffering under a paroxysm of pain, he gave the notice alluded to. In the same way, and under similar feelings, he called the attention of the two sons of the Churchwardens, one day, on their entering the church at a late hour of the service. As to his locking the church-door altogether, this was to prevent the Churchwardens from putting up fixtures in the church, without the consent of the Vicar. He admitted that he went out of the church during divine service, and performed two baptisms, but this was at the time when the singing ought to have taken place; a practice which had been discontinued for six years; and he held that a clergyman was entitled to relieve himself by variety in the service. He recollected it was in very hot weather he quitted the church for air, and to recover the effects of the "beer breath" of the sponsors for the children whom he had baptized. Regarding the extra fees which he was charged with demanding—he observed, that in time of Lent, clergymen had a right to refuse to perform the ceremony of marriage—and to charge double fees if they chose.—Having gone through all the charges against him, he stated that his great object was to remove the abuses which existed in the parish, and if that which he had done had the appearance of harshness or irregularity, it was to be ascribed to the misconduct of the persons by whom he was surrounded, and to the fact of his finding himself the object of perfidy, ridicule, and insult. He then adverted to the fact of his having been afflicted with falling fits, by which he was first attacked in that Court, in 1821, and to the consequent decay in his faculties, arising from the fractures which he had received in his falls—and, in conclusion, reposed a perfect confidence in the justice of his case. Dr. Swabey and Dr. Lushington declined making any observations on the defence of the reverend defendant, & the Court having stated that time would be necessary to examine into the evidence in support of the articles, intimated that they would not give judgment till the 4th of May.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

MARLBOROUGH STREET: SATURDAY.—This office presented the singular sepectacle of a lady, elegantly dressed in an expensive black silk pelisse, Leghorn bonnet, and suitable et ceteras, with her infant child, a boy about eight years of agel and a black man servant, placed at the crimina bar, on a charge of swindling tradesmen, of various descriptions, to a very considerable amount. The child, it appeared, merely accompanied his parent, and was not supposed to have had any connection in her speculation, farther than giving her a more imposing and matronly air. The body of the office was crowded with clamorous complainants, whose looks towards the prisoners betokened no very friendly feeling. Mr. Dyer, the sitting magistrate, at length entered into an examination of the circumstances of the case, &, from the different stories told, we gathered the following connected detail of facts:

The lady, who stated her name to be Mrs. Gaucheron, it seems, went to a gentleman named Collins, residing in Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, accompanied by her son, about a month back and proposed to take lodgings in his house. Mr. Collins, as is usual upon such occasions, demanded a reference. She at first spoke of a friend living at Stepney, but upon some observation being made as to the distance of this place, she appeared suddenly to recollect herself, and said she knew a lady in the immediate neighbourhood, Mrs. Dean, in Grafton-street, with whom she had lived five years, to whom any enquiry as to her respectablity might be directed. In accounting for her own situation in life, she said her husband had formerly lived in high repute in Hampshire, and was now travelling on the Continent with a nobleman, as his tutor. Mr. Collins lost no time in waiting on Mrs. Dean, who certainly spoke of Mrs. Gaucheron in terms of high commendation. She was in fact a lady of the strictest punctuality, and might be trusted to any amount. Mr. Dean also stated, that Mr. Gaucheron had kept a limited school for young noblemen, and was now accompanying two, instead of one, of his pupils on their tour. This account was so highly satisfactory to Mr. Collins, that he agreed to accept the lady as his tenant, and she came to his house. Previous to her entrance, however, she stipulated that she was only to pay once a month, as it was at those periods she received her allowance from her husband. To this Mr. Collins did not object, and said it was immaterial to him how he was paid, so that his money was ultimately certain. "Of that, said the lady, "you may rest assured; I am not a person capable of deception towards a human being." And, in fact, as Mr. Collins observed, her general demeanour was extremely prepossessing, and her language such as "would have picked a lock." Having taken possession of her quarters, she made rather an unexpected appeal to Mr. Collins's confidence. She said that, having just returned from the country, she was a little straitened in her finances, and as she would not be in cash till the month expired, she must trespass on his kindness to furnish her with any little things she might want. To this Mr. Collins also good-naturedly assented; and she lost no time in drawing on his credulity for divers articles in the "eating and drinking line," with other necessaries, which were regularly carried to account. In a few days she was joined by a black servant (her companion in tribulation), who went all her errands, and waited upon her in due form—occasionally walking behind when she went out.—This man, on being questioned respecting the absent Mr. Gaucheron, said he had lived with him in Hampshire, and "dat he was de nicest man he ever know'd. He was liberal as a prince, and de best massa he ever had." This was all very well. It was not very long before the lady made her approaches in regular form on the tradesmen in the neighbourhood. Mr. Walpole, the grocer in Fitzroy-street. Mr. Godwin the umbrella-maker in Tottenham-court-road. Mr. Wanscott, the straw hat-maker in Titchfield-street. Mr. Rawlins, the perfumer in Tottenham-court-road. Mr. Armington, the publican. Mr. Bennett, in Rathbone-place, the shoe-maker. Mrs. Challice, the dress-maker, in Charlotte-street. Mr. Jackson, the butcher—the baker—the green-grocer—the pastry cook—the milkman—the poulterer—the cheesemonger, &c. &c. all had the honour of her commands. She either went to them in person, or sent her sable footman to give orders. Some of these persons called on Mr. Collins, and he told them precisely the circumstances under which he had received her into his house, leaving it to their discretion to trust her or not. From all these persons she got goods to various amounts, which were sent home according to her printed card, to "No. 6 Upper Fitzroy-street," and which were the more readily parted with from the imposing addenda of the black servant. To some of those who became clamorous for their money, she made specious promises, & agreed to pay on particular days; and finally, a circular was sent to all, desiring them to bring their receipts on Wednesday, the 4th instant, the day on which her month with Mr. Collins was to elapse, and on which she said she was to receive her husband's remittance. The case of Mrs. Challice, the dress-maker, was very hard. In the dress obtained from that lady she appeared before the Magistrate. It seems she called on Mrs. Challice, and asked her if she could get her an elegant dress made by the ensuing day, as she wanted to go out to a party? Mrs. Challice said, if she was particular, by sitting up all night, her order might be accomplished. She was most particular; the order was given, and most punctually executed. Mrs. Challice, however, on sending home her young woman with the dress, desired that it might not be left without the money, assigning as a reason, that she was not acquainted with Mrs. Gaucheron. The dress was tried on, and fitted to a nicety; and the young woman delivered her message. Mrs. G. at once concurred in the propriety of Mrs. Challice's caution.—I was extremely proper that she should not give credit to strangers;—there was no knowing who people were;—but she might rely on her honor: and if she would bring her bill, amounting to seven guineas, the next morning, at eleven, it should be instantly discharged. The young woman did take the receipt, but the money was not forthcoming, and promises were the substitutes for the sovereigns. At last the eventful 4th of June arrived:—Mr. Collins began himself to be anxious for the amount of his account, as well as solicitous about the persons who were constantly coming to his house to look for their cash. On the morning of the day the servant went to Mr. Walpole, and got some additional grocery, and at the same time reminded him of the necessity of his being with Mrs. Gaucheron at four precisely. Little, however, did Mr. Collins suspect the trick which was in contemplation. In order to throw him more completely off his guard, his fair lodger sent for his wife, and told her that she was under the necessity of giving an elegant dinner to five ladies that day. It was an expence she wished to avoid, but it was inevitable, and therefore Mrs C. must prepare the banquet. There must be a leg of lamb, ducks and green peas, 6lbs. of salmon, asparagus, new potatoes, & tarts, with a dessert of the best fruits that could be got for the season, and half a dozen of wine. She was going to receive her money, and would return at two o'clock. Mrs. C. objected to such an outlay until she had the money, and fortunately did not immediately comply with the orders. As the hour of final setlement approached, the return of Mrs. G. was anxiously looked for, but in vain—she came not at two, at three, at four, and in fact had taken her final departure without the ceremony of taking leave, but with the prudent precaution of having, through the assistance of her servant, carried off all her moveables.

If Mrs. G. was not punctual, the same observation did not apply to her trades people—from 20 to 30 were at the door at the time specified, and, with great anxiety, asked to see their fair customer. "Not at home, but expected every moment" was the reply. They all waited—but they waited merely to exhaust their last portion of patience, and at last retired, deeply lamenting their own credulity.

The whole of the next day and Friday were spent in searching for the fugitive and her servant, and at last they were secured in the evening, at their separate lodgings; the former at No. 9, Frazer-street, Manchester-square, where she was about to commence fresh operations.—They were lodged in the watch-house for the night, and were now brought up with the other night charges.

Mr. Dyer, upon hearing the stories of the angry complainants, regretted he was unable to afford them redress. There did not appear to be any fraudulent pretence, and the goods seemed all to have been obtained on credit, for which the lady was answerable only by civil process.

Mrs. Gaucheron, on being called on to account for her conduct, repeated the story she had told to Mr. Collins, and said she had been disappointed in not receiving her remittances from her husband, but would discharge the debts when she had the means.

The groupe was then discharged, and immediately made a precipitate retreat from the office.

The lady, it seems, had provided herself with three Leghorn bonnets, three parasols, two umbrellas, and other things in the same proportion beyond her actual wants, which increased the indignation of those who had been duped by her assumed appearance of respectability. On the morning of her departure, too, she had sent her coadjutor to order goods, which, luckily for the owners, did not arrive till after her departure. The full extent of her gleanings is not known; but, in the last month, it is thought they could not be far short of a hundred pounds.

THE IRISH
SCHOOLMASTER'S
Mode of teaching the Alphabet.

Father M'Tutor'em, of the parish of O'Trosody, in the country of Docemus, sits himself down the *monarch of a shed*, to teach the little puny whipsters the Chris-cross-row, so as to make the most lasting impression. He has all the little fry for five miles round, whose fathers can afford to give five copper-a-week for their education.

There was a little Dermot, little Phelim, Terence M'Bluderoch, and Paddy O'Drogheda, &c. &c.

Father M'Tutor'em called in this manner upon the last new comer, who, be it known, knew as much of the alphabet as he did of the longitude.

'You little O'Shaughnossy, come hither with yourself. Bring your primmer in your paw, and your coppers in your fist. Blow your nose, and hold up your head like a man. Arrah! don't be hunting after the flies across the ceiling; but cock your eye and look strait at your book, that you may shoot every letter flying.

'You see that letter that looks for all the world like the gable end of your father's cabin, with a beam across the middle of it; that is called A—agusee A; and that letter, the next door neighbour, is namesake to the little gentleman that sucks the flowers, fills the honey pots, and carries a terrible long sting in his tail; that is Mr. B. and B. stands for blubberlip. Arrah now what makes you pout out your lip so? Tuck in the selvage of your mouth, blow your nose, and hold up your head like a man. The next is, for all the world, like the sign of the half-moon, where Judy Mac Gluthery sells whiskey; and that is called C, and stands for Cobler, or Coblers. And you see the next, that is, for all the world like the broken handle of a pair of snuffers; and that is called D, and D stands for Daughter; agusee Cobler's Daughter; agusee Blubberlip Cobler's Daughter. And that next is called E, which the English flats, bodderation to 'em call E E, as if there were two of them. By my conscience, they might as well say *cheek* handkerchief, instead of *check* handkerchief, though it was only made for the nose—that's true! Blow your nose once more. And the next you see, that's like a gibbet, with a little plug half way up, for the hangman to put his foot on. Heaven bless you, my dear, and keep your mother's child from the like of it my Jewel. That is called F; and F stands for five. Arrah, now and what's the next to F?'

'I dont know.' 'Arrah, now, why don't you know?' 'Because I can't tell.'

'Now you do know, and you can tell. Arrah what does the carman say, when he wants his horses to go faster?'

'Gee.'

'To be sure; and that's the letter G. And if any body should ask you which of your *hands* goes *barefoot* for want of a glove, you may say H, which is the same as both; and H stands for horse, or Horses, and I stands for Jockies. Now, my little fellow, agusee Blubberlip Cobler's Daughter eat up five gingerbread horse-jockies, boots, spurs, whips, buckskin breeches and all. Mercy on us! what a devil of a twist!

'Now I've taught you one third of your lesson, and I'll teach you the other two halves when you have knocked that under your skull-cap. And then my jewel, I'll tell you how to spell. Arrah but spelling is reading itself, my dear honey; for instance now, in the word Constantinople, which, I believe, if my recollection don't fail me, is that great city, my dear, of which Turkey is the metropolis where the Grand Turk keeps a whole regiment of *Janissaries*, who, mercy on us, are devils of fellows at a *March*. But you'll know more of these things by and by, when you read history, my little fellow. You'll find also, if the Turks have their *Januaries*, the Romans had their *Decembers*, and their *July* Cæsars. But now to spell the word Constantinople my dear. C, O, N, *Con*—that's the *Con*; S, T, A, N, *stan*—that's the *stan* and the *Constan*; T, I, *ti*—that's the *ti*, and the *stanti*, and the *Constanti*; N, O, *no*—that's the *no*, and the *tino*, and the *stantino*, and the *Constantino*; P, L, E,—that's the *ple*, and the *nople*, and the *tinople*, and the *stantinople*, and the *Constantinople*. Now run home with yourself, before the *spallpeens* and the *cooghorns* eat up the pratees and butter-milk, my jewel.

'Where's your manners? Make your bow. Oh, you will be a Clargy one of these days!'

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. Heber preached his farewell discourse in the parish church of Hodnet, prior to leaving this country to assume his distinguished functions as Bishop of Calcutta. The church was crowded to excess, and the veneration and esteem in which the character and virtues of Dr. Heber were held by his parishioners, was forcibly evinced by the silent tears and stifled sobs which were universal in the congregation, and which his powerful and pastoral address was so well calculated further to elicit. Previous to Divine Service, the tureen purchased by a subscription among the parishioners, was presented to Dr. Heber by the Right Hon. Lord Hill, in doing which his Lordship eloquently expressed the feelings of himself and fellow parishioners. The reply of Dr. Heber was of the most impressive kind, and the sentiments it embodied, and the sensations it so well delineated, cannot fail to have a lasting hold on the memories and affections of all who were present on the interesting occasion.—*Salopian Journal.*

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